The Weekly Post.

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WHO?

[Boston Transcript.]

Who is it that wakes with the first peep of day,
And stirs all the house with its chatter and play,
And "goo-goos," and talks in its own happy way?

Who has just the rosiest, velvety skin,
With dimples all round a small, dumpling white chin,
And lots of sweet ways that are surest to win?

Who tumbles about and goes bumping its nose,
And cries, and says "mum-mum," then laughs and then crows,
And blinks at the sunshine across its pink toes?

Who wants to play "peek" with papa at the door?
Who drops the red ball fifty times—yes, and more—
To "see where 't will roll, 'way, 'way off, 'cross the floor?"

Who likes to go riding on grandfather's knee,
The woman "with rings on her fingers" to see,
Till grandpa, oh, dear! is as lame as he can be?

Who knows how to sing like the "big bumble bee,"
And make little pat-a-cakes all marked with "T,"
And toss in the oven, for you and for me?

Who knows where its two eyes and two ears all are,
And which is dear papa and which is mamma,
And where the black sheep in the book says "Baa! baa?"

Who thinks there is nothing beneath the broad sun
That favors so strongly of genuine fun
As going off "pig back to "buy penny bun?"

Who waits at the window, in lily-white dress,
So fresh, and so holy, to kiss and to bless,—
So dainty, for papa's big hand to caress?

Who's cradled asleep on a fond mother's breast,
With lullaby words and a sweet song of rest—
Then tucked up all snug in its warm, cosy nest?

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Who comes, now and then, from some heavenly isle,
To nestle so dove-like with us for awhile,
Then spread its white wings and leave only a smile?

Thro' slumbers of night and the long, happy day
What is it we earnestly, hopefully pray
The hand of death's angel may not take away?

IVY.

[From Cassell's Family Magazine.]

CHAPTER I.—IVY.

A castle, and an ogre, and a princess—beautiful, of course—and a prince who loved her, and wanted her to be his wife: and a good fairy who helped them, always taking their part against the ogre.

Just like a fairy tale, but it is all true. Sometimes Ivy, as she paced the terrace alone, and thought of Chris, felt as if she had really got into a fairy tale. "For I am imprisoned by my unkind grandfather, and I am sure Chris loves me as much as the princess always loved; only, where is the good fairy who, with a wave of her wand, will liberate me, and unite us, to live happy ever after?"

"Come in, darling," said the fairy from the window; "It is too late for you to be out."

"Oh, dear auntie, I am not cold, and I must stay out, for he said he might be able to come to-night, and the moonlight is so beautiful."

The next moment a little shawl was hung from the window, with a "Naughty child!" and then she put it on gracefully, and resumed her walk up and down.

Presently a low whistle reached her listening ears. She called softly in answer, and then in a moment the prince was beside her, his arm round her, his lips on her cheek, his voice sounding Oh, how sweetly in her ear! And she was happy. Stolen waters are sweet. The fairy was keeping watch, and the ogre safely out of the way, so there was no danger. And the moon shown down lovingly upon two of the happiest of mortals, smiling perhaps because the sight is not unusual to her. But all things have an end, and ere long the castle clock struck ten, and like Cinderella, Ivy was flying away, her shawl falling from her shoulders. The prince caught her again to put it on, begged for one more kiss, and a promise to meet him again on the moonlight terrace, which she could not resist. It was an unfortunate delay; as she ran in at the castle door she met the irascible ogre, who in a fury demanded where she had been to, and why she was so rosy and trembling. She clasped her hands and implored forgiveness, till the fairy hearing the angry words, came out to shield her pet, and joined her in begging the ogre's forgiveness.

"And you connive at it," said he furiously, "you who ought to know better. I am ashamed of you."

So the fairy was in high disgrace too; the princess was sent sobbing to bed, and her aunt's eyes were no dryer than hers. But they comforted each other up stairs.

"If I could only get away from this dreadful place!" sobbed Ivy. "It is just like a prison."

"You shall, my pet," said Aunt May. "How, dear, good auntie—tell me how?"

But the fairy only nodded her head, and bade her sleep sweetly, and dream of Chris, which she did. For Ivy was, after all, only like other young ladies of seventeen, and though it might have been very romantic to sit at her window and gaze with tear-filled eyes at the moon, and sigh over her fate, it was more sensible to lie in her soft white bed, and shut her eyes, and forget all her woes in a sound healthy slumber, only waking when a housemaid bade her "Get up, Miss Ivy, it's half-past seven."

CHAPTER II. "TOO YOUNG."

"You have come to meet my granddaughter, sir, and you will do nothing of the sort." Cupid had (very mischievously) enticed the prince to the terrace against his better judgment in the hope of meeting his fair lady-love, and it was rather unpleasant to be greeted thus by her infuriated grandfather instead.

And poor little Ivy from her window, distractedly waved her pocket handkerchief to her banished and retreating lover as he passed beneath it, but in vain. The ogre's eyes were upon him, and he dared not look up.

Ivy consoled herself by writing a broken hearted little note, which, however, being intercepted by her grandfather, never reached him.

In vain the moonbeams streamed upon the terrace night after night; the prince came no more, and the little maiden was condemned to her prison.

In a strange and mysterious way (I fancy the fairy knew how), sundry little notes got from one to the other, containing things almost as sweet as moonlight whisperings, and Ivy adopted a consolatory habit of sleeping with one under her pillow, which generally had the effect attributed to a piece of bride-cake in such a place.

Now it fell on a day that grandpa went on a journey, and left Aunt May and Ivy to amuse themselves as best they could without him, and the way they amused themselves was this: Aunt May's fingers and Ivy's became wonderfully busy over a dress of white shiny appearance, and certain white flowers and a veil; and there were many meetings with the prince, and thus passed some happy days—the happiest I ever spent, I think. And one bright morning she and Aunt May got up early and went by train (taking with them a large box) to a small and rather out-of-the-way-place, which you would not find on the map, where the prince met them, and begged them to be quick as it was nearly 11. They hurried to an inn near and in a small poking room, without any mirror (alas for her vanity!) Ivy rapidly attired herself in the white dress, and Aunt May threw over her the white veil, and then lifted it to kiss her and call her a beautiful darling. And Ivy cried a little, and laughed a little, and said, "Could it be true?" and then dried her eyes and said she was so happy; and then Aunt May cried a little too, and said it was true. And then they drove to a small church, not far off. At the door stood Chris, not with a countenance so dejected that Ivy fell from sympathy. Beside him stood a tall, smiling man, in a white tie, and they both advanced and began speaking at once, so that it was difficult to hear what either said. But what Chris said was that he had been a fool (which was, perhaps true), and what the clergyman said was that he was very sorry, but such a young couple had plenty of time before them.

"But what is the matter?" asked Aunt Mary, very much puzzled. Now the truth was that such things as licenses being necessary had never entered the heads of any of these young people (Aunt May, being very little older than either of them, was not much wiser) and the clergyman, although professing himself very willing, declared himself obliged to decline to perform the ceremony that day, adding, however, that at "some future time," etc., etc.

Then feeling very flat and very much disappointed, and Ivy in tears, they went back to the inn, where the unhappy little bride divested herself of her bridal garments, and then as fast as they could they went home—Ivy and Aunt May to the castle, and Chris to his own home. For a whole week after that, Ivy saw and heard nothing of him, and then she ——but I will tell you what she heard in another chapter.

CHAPTER III.—"GOOD-BYE."

The following are two little notes she received successively:

"Darling Ivy—I am distressed: my father is a tyrant; he says I have eaten the bread of idleness long enough under his roof and he has decided to turn me out—Yours." (never mind what he signed himself). CHRIS.

Note number two

"Darling Ivy—I am nearly mad. I shall never see you again! But I must, I will. My father has taken a berth for me in the Medea, and I sail on Tuesday week for America."

Ivy got no further; her eyes swam with hot tears, and they were running down her cheeks when Aunt May took the letter from her.

"Tuesday week!" said Ivy wildly. "Auntie, I must see him! Oh, he cannot go; how cruel? Oh, if we had only been married I could go with him."

"The governor," she read on—"he means his father"—

——has found out about you, and says he shall put a stop to it."

"How cruel; ah how unkind!" wept Ivy. "Aunt May, I cannot bear it, I must say good-bye."

"You shall, my pet," said Aunt May.

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A small room in the castle, the hour 9 in the evening, a stolen meeting between the poor broken-hearted children (for they were children then), the fairy keeping guard, and the ogre for once, for the last time eluded.

"Oh, I cannot let you go, Chris; it will break my heart!"

"Oh, don't say that, Ivy; you will break mine!"

"I know you will marry some one else."

"Never!"

"But you will love some one else!"

"Never!" (still more emphatically).

"But always be true to your little Ivy and come back to her?"

"I swear it! And you will never marry any one but me, Ivy?" (rather imperatively).

"Chris!" (in a tone of pain.)

"And love no one else!"

"Oh, Chris! how can you?"

"But promise me! Promise!"

"I promise: I, Chris, let me whisper it, it's such a naughty word—I swear!" (this in a solemn whisper).

"Ah, my own darling, good little Ivy!"

So they parted and away sailed the prince over the sea, leaving the princess weeping in the castle tower; away glided the ship that bore him into the distance, to the other shore; and there we must leave him, for we must return to Ivy—Ivy, very dejected and melancholy, very sad, poor thing, and yet very full of hope, and trust, and love. Many were the tears she wept, and the sighs she sighed, for her beloved Chris so far away, yet there was the time to look forward to when he would sail back to her; and when she thought of that she felt brave and strong, and her heart beat high with happiness. Aunt May, and even her grandfather (who really loved her), were always kind and tender to their darling, and though "grandpapa" bade her forgot Chris," Aunt May did not, for she knew it was impossible.

And thus the days went by, and the weeks and the months, and at last the years. And Ivy grew older, and I suppose wiser, and I am sure prettier; and she had many people to admire her, and sometimes there were moonlight walks upon the terrace, and sometimes sentimental passages; but never any sentiment on Ivy's part, for she kept her promise to Chris, and never loved any one else, and her heart was true to him from top to bottom. Aunt May had given her heart away too, in those years, and her hand, and she had some dear children of whom Ivy was very fond. And the ogre? He had gone to his long home and lay sleeping in the churchyard; and so the years went on.

And when seven years had come and gone, the good news reached Ivy that Chris was coming home, and her heart bounded as she thought of the old promises they had made to each other, that would be fulfilled; and she read over all his old loving letters, that were so like his own loving self, the letter she had received from him in old happy days. They were all she had to live on for seven years; and she kissed a thousand times over the old faded photograph of his dear face. And in all the world no maiden's heart was fuller than Ivy's of bright sweet happiness and joyous hope. Then she heard that he was on England's shore once more, and from that moment she watched hourly from the window, as of old, her heart beating high, her cheek flushed with eagerness and joy—and at last he came.

CHAPTER IV.—"SOMEBODY ELSE."

You know this is not a fairy tale; if it were there would be nothing sad in it, for fairy tales are always happy. Did you ever know one that didn't end happily? The right people always marry each other, the good are rewarded, the wicked punished, the princess disenchanted, the monsters turned into princes. But my story is of real life, and it is sad, and if you do not care to hear a sad story do not read on, but stop here and imagine a happy ending for yourself. No story of real life can be without some sadness, and if you expected this to be a fairy tale, and therefore to end happily, I am afraid you will be disappointed.

I told you that Ivy had outgrown the fair days, and that she had become an ordinary mortal in every-day life. (Do you remember no days in your life that now seem to you your brightest and happiest! and were not those when you were an innocent and joyful child, living from moment to moment, with no sighs for the past, no longings for the future? Ah! you were happy then as you will never be again.) Ivy's was very ordinary every-day life too, with the usual round of breakfast, luncheon, 5 o'clock tea, and dinner; letters and visits to exchange, and drives, and walks, and parties. And Christopher's coming home was just a little event in Ivy's world, that made a stir for the moment, and then faded into the past. It was not the Chris she had parted from seven years ago; not the Chris whose photograph and letters she had kept for seven years; not the Chris she had been so nearly married to one day; not the Chris who had sworn never to love any one else, but to be faithful to her all his life.

No; it was another Chris who somehow impersonated him, who had his blue eyes and his hair, his smile, and his voice—in fact, all but his heart—and had come instead of him.

Ivy's Chris, Ivy's own Chris, was a Chris of the past, whom she kept locked up in her heart, never to change.

"My poor little darling!" said Aunt May, who somehow understood it all.

Oh, Chris! Chris! why did you ever come back? Better that you had stayed on the other side of the sea, and let Ivy suppose you faithful to her, than that you should return so!

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Before another year was gone, Chris was again on his way to America, but not alone this time. Some one went with him, to whom he had bound himself by promises (such as he had once made to Ivy and broken) and a golden ring. And he left behind him, instead of a bright little maiden, full of joyous hope, smiling through her tears at his departure—a quiet, pale woman with a pain at her heart, so deep down that few knew of it; a gentle, loving little woman, on whose life he had (let us say unwillingly) cast a shadow that darkened it. I do not say that all the brightness was gone from it; she was too brave and unselfish for that; but she never found any one to take the place of Chris in her heart. And thus the years went on.

CHAPTER V.—"NOT SO VERY LONG AGO."

More years have passed, even ten, since we last saw Ivy—years that she has lived quietly and uneventfully, with no great change in her life. I ought not to say uneventfully. What life is uneventful? for the smallest events sometimes influence our whole life, turning the whole course of the stream. But Ivy is still the same; she has not changed; fair and sweet as ever; her name, nature, and circumstances are still the same.

Aunt May's children grew up around and there is one almost as fair, and sweet, and gentle as Ivy at her age; and she is Ivy's pet.

We do not find them at the castle again, though that is still their home, but away in the sunny South, just those two, Ivy and Lily; because Lily, like the flower whose name she bears, is fragile and delicate, and must go where England's wintry fogs and damp cannot harm her; and Ivy—who better than Ivy can care for her in the strange land where her mother cannot come.

A fair Italian city, and blue Italian lake; a soft sweet evening, and they are sitting together in the moonlight.

"What are you thinking of, Cousin Ivy?" asked Lily, looking up into a pair of eyes like her own.

Ivy smiled, "I am thinking," said she, "of long ago, Lily—long, long ago."

And in truth a memory of long ago had risen to her mind—a memory of the dead past that had lain sleeping. Only a name she had heard had roused it—a name that long ago she had known and loved. She had heard it that day from the lips of a little child, a little fair haired boy in deep mourning, who had made friends with her; and when she asked him his name, he said "Chris," and then ran away, leaving her thinking, re-calling, dreaming; and thus her little cousin found her.

"You are always thinking of 'long ago,' said Lilly, yet it cannot be so long ago, for you are not so very old."

Not so very old, perhaps, in years, but old in experience of pain, of disappointment, of suffering. How the sound of that name had brought it all back! Instinctively she felt there was some connection between the little child with that name, and him she had once known, and loved, and parted from ten years ago. And then she thought of the child's black clothes. Could it be—? Her heart beat fast; but his death should be nothing to her. What right had she to dread to hear it? it was another woman whose heart must ache, whose eyes must weep, not hers. She need not dread it; what difference could it make to her; her life would not be changed by it. But she must know, she must hear it, she would hear it.

"Now don't look so grave and sad, dear Cousin Ivy," said Lily's voice again. "Talk to me. Don't sit thinking of long ago; think of now."

"I am thinking of now," said Ivy. "I am thinking of that poor little boy, Lily, in such deep black; it must be for his father. He is a dear little fellow. Come, I think it is time to go in."

She prepared herself to hear it, but she learnt that it was not Chris who had died, but his wife; and Chris himself was in the hotel with his little son.

"It cannot be so long ago, for you are not so very old."

Her cousin's words rang in her ears. No, after all it was not so very long ago, and at thirty-four one need not consider oneself so very old.

Ivy would have been no woman if the fact of Chris being free again, and under the same roof with her, and every chance existing of their meeting, had not raised up old feelings and revived old hopes.

But they did not meet for several days. At last, one afternoon, just as she and Lily were returning from a walk, they saw a horse at the hotel door, and beside it a gentleman preparing to mount. Ivy saw that it was Chris. His little son was near him, and he made some remark to him, which Ivy overheard, in the old familiar and loved tones, and then sprang on his horse. He looked back and nodded to the child, and then rode slowly off. As he passed Ivy, his eyes rested for a moment on her face. Slowly a look of recognition came, he lifted his hat to her, and smiled his old sweet smile, and then he rode on.

"Do you know him?" said Lily, "that handsome man? how funny!"

"Yes, I know him," said Ivy quietly. "And he is the father of the little boy."

Of course they met after that; not only once or twice, but often, again and again. He sought her out, and made friends with Lilly, they all three were great friends. They walked together, drove together, and spent many happy hours together. Whether it was that time and trouble had softened him, Ivy knew not, but he seemed more like the Chris of old than he had seemed when he had come home ten years ago. It was like the old time come back again, and Ivy was almost as happy as she had been then. Her old feelings for him were rekindled; she felt young and light-hearted again. And, almost unawares, there crept back into her heart the sunshine of a bright beautiful hope, that "long ago" had dwelt there; and she knew that now, as then, she loved him, and with the same deep, true love—perhaps stronger—that had lived all these years, and now need never change or die.

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Home again! When summer began in England they were back again at the castle, again Ivy sat at the window and watched; for he had said he would come, and she fancied herself back again in her days of hope, and youth, and happiness, which Lilly had said could not be so long ago. And when the days were warm and bright, and the evenings sweet and moonlit, Chris came.

I told you my story was a sad one, but perhaps you have thought that I was mistaken, and that you would find it end happily after all. Well, it is not too late yet to turn back, if you would rather imagin Ivy happy at last. Do not even peep on any further. At least do not say I have not warned you.

Chris is walking in the moonlight now but it is not by Ivy's side, it is not round Ivy he winds his arm, it is not in Ivy's ear he whispers lovingly, it is not Ivy's cheek he kisses tenderly. Yet the moonbeams fall as brightly on that pair. Ah, Chris! what are you doing?

"I am so happy!" Lilly says, throwing herself into her cousin's arms—her poor, loving, faithful cousin—little knowing how exquisite the pain she causes, whispering of her own new joy: "I am so happy! he says he loves me."

A Daughter's Stratagem.

Social events, in all their extravagance of opposites, are made more rapidly and generally in London than in any other city of the world. Not many weeks ago a fair girl, sick of the blankness composed of four walls, called "home," sought solace for the cravings of her wandering soul and became a convert, or, more properly speaking, a retrovert, for all England was at one time Catholic. She became a member of the growing congregations of the Church of Rome. Her father, the Lord of Justice, on learning this, expelled her from his house instanter. What was she to do? With the keen wit of her father, the great cunning of her mother, she went that night to the parish poorhouse and sought lodgings. The red tape of these places every one knows. "Who are you?" is the first question asked. She answered this question, and it was the last, as amazement created silence, and silence begot direct inquiry at the near by residence of the Lord of Justice.

"What! my daughter in the Poorhouse," he exclaimed frantically. "Yes; where else should she go in the absence of friends, if you expelled her from her home, and simply on the ground of her electing to find a new road to Heaven?" responded the parish official. The fear of society rather than the love of the daughter created more than consternation. A purse, in the absence of a heart, was opened, and the daughter given $25 per annum to live out of the Poorhouse, but never to enter the "home" of her parents.—*London letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

From Texas to Lancaster.

[Philadelphia Times].

Yesterday a team and wagon arrived at Lancaster which had traveled all the way from Texas. The wagon was filled with household goods, the entire earthly effects of a man who gives his name as Thomas M. Jackson and his previous home Hopkins county, Texas, where he had been engaged in stock-raising. Mrs. Jackson, with a little girl seated beside her, drove the team, while the husband walked the pavement and solicited alms. He was stricken with paralysis fifteen years ago and is a terrible cripple, his left side being perfectly helpless. He states that they have been on the road five months and have traveled from twelve to twenty-five miles daily. He is searching for his wife's relatives who live in Montgomery county,

A SUMMER DAY.

Deep down beside the tangled sedge
The meadow lark sings all the day,
And bursts at times from out the hedge
The mimic cheat er of the jay;
And here and there a wandering note,
A cricket's chirp, comes sweet and clear
Where dreamy mists of summer float
At noon upon the grassy mere.

Afar away below the hill
I see the noisy mill-wheel go,
The smooth road lake above the mill,
The flash of foam that roars below;
And on the even slopes that rise
So gently toward the mountain's brow,
The cattle watch with sleepy eyes
The lazy ploughboy at the plough.

My soul is sleeping, and its dreams—
Ah! sad and sweet that dreaming thrills!
For there are other vales and streams,
And other flocks on other hills—
The hills whereon I climbed to pull
The golden rods and weeds of May,
When all the world was beautiful,
And all my life a summer day.
—C. E. BROOKS: *August Harper.*

DEATH IN THE PALACE.

What They do With a Dead Queen—Scenes in the Palace and in Madrid.

[Madrid correspondence (June 27) N. Y. Post.]

The religious sacraments were administered to Queen Mercedes at 1 o'clock, and after the final ceremony of extreme unction she never spoke, although she seemed to know the persons around her, and her last act of consciousness was to gently kiss the King as he bent over her and placed his ear close to her pale lips to ascertain whether she breathed or not.

When, according to prescribed form, she was asked by the Cardinal who officiated in the last religious act, whether she regretted leaving this world, she firmly answered, "I do, indeed, regret it for Alfonso's and my parents' sake."

THE DEATH SCENE.

Eye-witnesses say that the scene presented during the last moments was imposing in the extreme. A magnificent altar had been set up in the apartment facing the widely open doors; it was profusely illuminated and lighted, and covered with flowers and tall wax candles. The Patriarch of the Indies, the Archbishops, Cardinals, the clergy of the Royal Chapel and other church dignitaries, were grouped before it, reciting the prayers that went up without ceasing to the throne of the Almighty, imploring clemency for the living and the dying. The Crown Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and the Cortes, the King's gentleman-in-waiting, and the ladies-in-waiting of the Queen and Princess were all on their knees reciting the responses. The King sat at the right of the bedside, with the dying Queen's hand in his, and at the left was the Princess steadily pressing a handkerchief from time to time to the damp brow already cold.

At the foot of the bed, transfixed with grief, stood the Duke and the Duchess, and at a little distance the lovely group, the three Infantas, and Cristina, the Queen's youngest sister, all in white, and with their heads bowed in prayer. No sound was heard in or near the death chamber beside the low chanting of the clergy, the murmured responses, and the sobs of the King, who wept continually as though his heart would break. His attendants had given up pressing him to leave the bedside, for he had energetically declared that he would only leave the Queen when life left her. All wept; all bowed in prayer; but the decree of the Most High had gone forth, and precisely at a quarter past 12 o'clock the Marquis of Gregorio pronounced the fatal words: "*La Majestad, la Reina de Espana ha muerto!*"—"Dead, your Majesty. Dead, my Lords and gentlemen. Dead, Right Reverends."

The fatal words pronounced by the Court physician-in-chief swelled forth from the chamber like a dark, cold wave, and surged through the lofty palace galleries swiftly and softly, reaching the immense expectant multitude assembled in the streets around the palace almost instantly; and so rolling on, black and sullen, and with mysterious celerity, had almost reached the uttermost extremities of Madrid, when the passing bells began to toll, and the minute gun announced that the unfortunate young Queen had ceased to exist.

AFTER DEATH.

According to a time honored tradition in the Orleans family the body is not to be embalmed, although those of the Spanish royal family have always heretofore been submitted to this proceeding. The Spanish law also provides that if a queen consort dies childless she can not be buried in the royal crypt but is to be placed in that of the infantas. The King has ordered that his Queen is to be placed alone in a chapel of the Escurial, to be prepared exclusively for her. The body of the Queen was shrouded with the habit of the religious order of Our Lady of Mercy, in accordance with established usage, elevated to a sumptuous catafalque, and placed this morning at 7 o'clock in the magnificent Salon de los Columnas, converted into a chapel, guarded by the Royal Halberdiers, and placed there by the royal body-guards, among whose peculiar attributes are those of always watching while their monarch sleeps, and who are the only ones permitted to touch the corpses after death. The public will be permitted to enter the salon in turn for twenty-four hours—that is, until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the funeral ceremonies attending the removal of the royal remains to the Escurial will take place. The palace etiquette was more than ever set aside after the death of the Queen, for the King became almost frantic, embracing her, kissing her cold forehead repeatedly and calling her by the most endearing names, right in the presence of all the highest and the mightiest of the land. The Princess of Austurias, the gentle and untiring sister of charity, who had never broken down or given up her place during the illness, fainted away, completely overcome with emotion. The "old, old fashion," coming into the Queen's chamber so suddenly, broke down all the barriers established by Stately Spanish dignity, and King and Princesess wept over their beloved dead, and would not be comforted, uncontrollable in their grief in a manner hitherto perhaps considered too plebian to be indulged in by Spanish royalty.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

[Madrid Letter, June 28.]

Seventy thousand persons were admitted in succession to take a last look at Queen Mercedes, and her father in the evening came and knelt for a few minutes at her feet. This morning Mass was said at 6 o'clock in the chapelle ardente, and it was attended officially by the Ministers, grandees, foreign Ministers, Generals, and Madrid authorities, both civic and military. The body was carried to the hearse by eight grandees of Spain, and it was drawn away by eight horses of Audalusian breed, very gaily harnessed, and led by powdered lacqueys. The funeral *cortege* was rather simple. It was only formed by a few regiments of infantry, one battery of horse artillery, the Alabarderos of the palace, and the Queen's own household. As chief mourners, in accordance with etiquette, walked behind the hearse, the Minister of Grace and Justice, the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, and the Marshal of the Palace. A few foot guards and hussars in bright blue uniform closed the funeral cortege of Queen Mercedes. It passed down the street near the palace, and passed the artillery barracks again down the hill to the station. The crowd was immense and very quiet. Few hats were raised, and only the people in the houses showed any marks of sorrow. At the station a train was ready to take the Queen's followers and the three high officers who acted as State mourners as above to the Escurial. It dashed away from the station before 9 o'clock. In the Escurial the body of Queen Mercedes was taken straight to the chapel in the somber palace of Phillip II. It was carried through the great doors, which only open to let in the remains of the Bourbon princes, and a large military force under General Cortijo paid her Majesty the honors due to an Infanta of Spain. She was not entitled to more because she had died without male issue. The Minister of Grace and Justice and Marshal of the Palace surrendered the remains of the Queen to Cardinal Benavides on the steps of the church, and his Eminence, with the chapter and clergy, conducted the bier to a chapel where a brick and marble monument had been hurriedly prepared. Thus has closed the short existence of a princess only eighteen years of age, and most Spaniards think that this death may become a national calamity. Alfonso XII, is only twenty-one years of age, and he is left alone once more, exposed to the intrigues of parties and many influences, which, like the very evil influence of the Basilewsky Palace, had been averted by his marriage with Queen Mercedes.

SWEET SWIMMERS.

Fair Females in the Chicago Natatorium.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Pretty! Funny! Yes. One can say a hearty amen to that as they take a peep into the Chicago Natatorium, where forty of the feminine sex may be seen disporting themselves in the soft green water of Lake Michigan. Forty fair women, of all ages, and fair under difficulties.

The world at large has a sort of visionary idea that in the sad sea waves woman is a lovely thing, a sort of conglomeration of gleaming white limbs, floating tresses, and coral lips. The mythical notions that rise from fairy lore suggest beautiful mermaids combing their hair with golden combs, or comparing their piscatory appendages in graceful abandon; sweet naiads luring with silvery song the sailor down to their palaces under the sea, or witching, mischievous nixies, who make a whirlpool for some unlucky mariner.

Artists and poets vie with each other in pencil and pen pictures of lovely young maidens laying their white limbs in some secluded, leafy spot, with only the sun and the butterflies for spectators, or to note the wealth of golden locks that invariably cover them like a veil.

This is romance; reality is what? Forty females clad in flannel, of such diverse hues that it suggests the cutting up of Joseph's historic coat for the purpose. A wealth or a deficiency of hair, alike concealed under a cap of oiled silk, that conveys a rather ghastly effect, and nothing is left of the ideal, save bare limbs shining in the sunlight, that gleams through the skylight above.

There is not much scope for beauty in the dress cut after Mrs. Swisshelm's favorite pattern; it is only sensible, modest and comfortable; but what with its severe simplicity, and the action of the water upon pearl-powder and rouge, with the total extinction of capillary attractions, one is inclined to think old Ben Johnson would not, were he here, indulge in a repetition of his sentiment:

Give me a look, give me a face
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

People nowadays would call a woman of such a toilet, a sloven.

So much for looks, now for the lesson.

The presiding spirit of the scene is Dr. Jansen, who, by the way, taught the Misses Bennett, of New York. The Doctor presides over the tank like Neptune o'er the briny waves, and, clad in a suit of white linen and straw hat, reminds one, as he guides with a long pole some awkward beginner, of an anxious fisherman summoning spirits from the vasty deep. His assistants are two bright little brunettes and Misses Annie and Bertha Kadish, who dressed in jaunty suits of blue flannel, show inexhaustible patience over the fears and efforts of new-comers, and some of them are comical enough. Take, for instance, "one young lady who is very, very plump, weight 180 pounds. After being taught the motion, a life-preserver is clasped around her ample waist, and she is bidden to 'strike out.'"

She tries, but in vain; preserver and adipose tissue are against it, and, struggle as she will, feet and arms refuse to go down.

"You will have to shove her down with a stick," laughs her long, lean sister, who is beginning to swim like a fish.

"But," says the earnest proprietor, "fat people may have a hard time to learn, but afterward theirs is the advantage."

Just then is heard a tremendous splash, nothing is to be seen, but in a moment up crops through the waves looking with her golden hair and white skin like a great water lily, a handsome blonde. She has jumped a distance of thirty feet plumb into the water, and now she swims back like a duck, runs up the ladder, and dives down head first; up again in a second, flops over on her back, and floats about for a rest.

Starting from the steps, cutting the water with long graceful strokes, comes a young married lady, a scholar of last summer. A pair of beautiful arms, white and hard with muscle, and perfect limbs, carry her to the center of the tank, where a swing is suspended from the ceiling. She climbs into it and starting it in motion, goes on until the long ropes are in a horizontal line. All are wondering what will come, when up to her heels over her head, and like a ball she drops into the green water. A splash, a silence, and here she is, and acquatic Johnny-jump-up, laughing and breathless. Then she races through the tank with two other proficients, and to the uninitiated it looks somewhat like a game of leap-frog. More scampering up stairs and off spring-boards follows, and then a pause, as a beginner enters the water.

A young and fashionable lady, with a preponderance of vanity, and a rather affected modesty. Show her bare feet and ankles! Never; so over them go a pair of striped hose. Put one of those hideous oilskin caps on! Catch her doing it! No, no; it will hide the curly locks over her forehead. So, after an elaborate toilet, she submits to the broad swimming belt being fastened around her dainty waist, and then she is requested to walk down the steps into the water, a rope through a pulley being attached to a belt so that by no possibility can she sink. But no, she knows she will drown, and it takes considerable persuasion to induce her to release her hold upon the railing. When this is done, the body floats easily to a reclining position, the mouth remaining above water; but in this instance, the young woman's fears return, she gives a flop, a scream, and gets her mouth full of water. Now, be it known, a rule of the Natatorium is, "no spitting allowed in the water." In the agonies of death some people would not forget decorum, and so it is in this instance, rather than spit, the unfortunate sufferer is almost strangled. The "Saratoga waves" are also demolished.

After learning the motions with the aid of a belt the life-preserver is put on, and the scholar allowed to go alone through her evolutions.

One lady goes through the unparalleled feat of standing on her head, but is promptly reduced to proper position by her astonished comrades.

A pretty young mother came into the tank, while the writer was present, holding in her arms a little one of two years, and skimming through the water as a bird does the air, holding the baby in her arms crowing and laughing. When the clock struck one the morning session came to a close, with the Misses Kadish donning their bathing suites, and going through a series of brilliant evolutions that showed them to be accomplished and graceful swimmers. One leaves the place, not only entertained, but feeling he or she has seen a mode of exercise not only amusing but healthy and blood-stirring.

A RIDE FOR LIFE.

How Hamilton, of Silver City, Escaped From the Bannocks.

[From the Idaho Avalanche.]

Andy Baker arrived here on Saturday evening with the mail. He furnishes further particulars of the death of George McCuthan, the driver, at the hands of the infamous savages. When he saw the band of Indians making towards him he wheeled round in an instant and put his four horses on the full run in the direction of Dry Creek. It was a race for life. Although the horses were the best stock on the road, it could not be expected that they would maintain the ascendancy in speed with such a heavy load to pull and the savages pursuing them on horseback. But the driver and his passenger, knowing the fate that was in store for them if they fell into savage hands, pushed along for a few minutes at a lightning rate. The bullets of the pursuing savages were whizzing round them thick and fast, but they heeded them not. They were appalled, however, at the fact that the distance was gradually lessening between the pursuers and the pursued, but in this dire emergency their coolness did not desert them.

The demoniac yells of the savages were now heard close to their rear. The distance sped over was about three miles, and then began a new phase of the struggle for life. It was but the work of an instant for driver and passenger to jump from the stage and cut lose the leaders. This they did, and each mounting a horse sped onward, leaving the stage and the other two horses behind them. They now seemed in a fair way to escape. The savages kept right on after them, seeming satisfied with the booty that had been left them. About two miles had been made when an unlooked for accident occured. The horses were still carrying all their harness, and being thus encumbered the one ridden by the driver stumbled and fell. He did not drag the other horse down with him, although the horses were still connected with the harness as when attached to the wagon. The horse ridden by young Hamilton detached himself, and he was left to keep up the race alone. Poor McCuthan had not time to get his horse up and mount him. The savages were already upon him, and immediately began their brutal and torturing work, killing him by slow process and mutilating his body. One of his eyes was gouged out. The fiends took his watch, rifled his pockets, and left the disfigured body near by. The mail sacks on the stage were subsequently cut open, and their contents either appropriated or destroyed. Hamilton was pursued a short distance, but the chase was given up. He ran his horse several miles further, taking to the sage brush. When opposite Dry Creek the animal sank from exhaustion. Hamilton made his way on foot to the Dry Creek Station, got a fresh horse, and he and the stock-tender started on, warning the few settlers along the road of the impending danger.

St. Swithin's Day.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

To-day (Monday, July 15), is St. Swithin's day, and it is appropriate to recall the old adage and superstition, that, as it rains or is fair on the 15th of July, so will there be a corresponding continuous wet or dry spell of weather for the next forty days. The adage runs:

St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

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☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 20, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c	9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c	20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

ALL REWARDED.

France shows her appreciation of election frauds, even when attended with no such serious consequences as the reversal of the popular will, by sending the perpetrators, no matter how lofty their station, to prison as common felons. That's the way the Marquis D'ALLEN was fixed for stuffing a ballot box. Fraudulent HAYES pays for the same sort of services, by pensioning the criminals on the taxpayers, and then whines about civil service reform.

The testimony before the Investigating Committees, which no attempt has been made to controvert, shows that every Republican leader in the Presidential frauds has obtained office. On account of the Florida rascality, NOYES, who was chief superintendent and legal counsel, was made Minister to France, KASSON Minister to Austria, MCLIN Justice of New Mexico, STEARNS Commissioner of the Hot Springs. DENNIS went into the Supervising Architect's office, where he had nothing to do but draw his pay. CESSNA, the County Judge, who took the affidavits in Alachua, was made a postmaster. BLACK and VANCE, the canvassers there, went, one into the Treasury and the other into the post-office. HOWELL, who was clerk of Baker county, was made Collector of Customs. BOWES, who was election officer in Leon county, the scene of the "little joker" frauds that gave Florida to HAYES, is in JOHN SHERMAN'S Treasury Department; BELL, another County Judge in a contested count, was made a timber agent. HUMPHREYS, one of the electors, was made Collector of Pensacola. LEONS, STEARNS' secretary, was put into the Treasury. MAXWELL, a Republican detective, was made a lieutenant in the army. PHELPS went to Paris with MCCORMICK. VARNUM, one of STEARNS' Cabinet, became a Receiver in the Land Office, where TAYLOR, one of the clerks of the county courts, found a haven also. In short, wherever there was a fraud, places were found for those connected with it.

In Louisiana, the record is even more shameful. KELLOGG was admitted to the Senate, by administration votes, in order to close his mouth; SHERMAN was made Secretary of the Treasury, as a reward for devising and superintending the Returning Board crimes; STODGHTON was sent as Minister to Russia for his part; to close PACKARD'S mouth he has been sent out of the country as Consul to Liverpool, the best office in the gift of HAYES; CAMPBELL, who attached the jurats to the forged protests, is a Judge in Dakota; old WELLS, TOM ANDERSON, and CASSANAVE and KENNER, the two negroes of the Returning Board, are well fixed in richly endowed sinecures; MARKS has just been made Internal Revenue Collector; BREWSTER, Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana; CLARK was put in the Treasury, and HILL was made naval store keeper. But why go on? The list could be extended until we get down to the small fry, who have been paid for their services or bribed to silence, by clerkships and Custom House appointment. HAYES cannot retrace his steps, and appointments of the same kind and for the same purpose, are made every week.

All this is a fitting sequel to the Presidential fraud. The parties to the fraud had to be taken care of, and their mouths closed by rich bounties, or more would have been told than has yet come out. We have no doubt SHERMAN, WELLS and ANDERSON would have turned State's evidence had they not been provided for.

In view of these facts, the talk of HAYES' innocence of guilty knowledge of the great crimes committed in his behalf, is preposterous. When he made these appointments, or directed his subordinates to make them, he knew very well they were the stipulated price for the foulest crimes that ever dishonored the American name. The evidence is almost direct on this point. He well knew the charges against the political scum he provided for; he knew their unfitness for office on every principle he had announced as governing his appointments. What inference is left but that, aware of all this, he gave them office to reward their villainy or close their mouths.

THE Orangemen at Montreal, on Friday, decided not to parade in procession, after receiving promises of protection from the city authorities. No serious outbreaks took place, although street disorders are reported, and a number of arrests were made. Some appreciation of the excitement in Montreal may be had by a view of its peculiar population. It has a population of about 130,000. Of these one-half are French Catholics. The remaining half consists of some thirty-five thousand Irish Catholics and thirty thousand English speaking Protestants. Less than one thousand of these Protestants are Orangemen. Of the one thousand there are not seven hundred Orangemen in good standing who pay their dues. Yet it is this small squad of the population that has created excitement year after year, by insisting on parading, wearing regalias, and playing tunes the Irish Catholics consider insulting. The purpose of such a parade, and the lawless attacks on it, are equally censurable. Orangemen from other Canadian cities have gone to Montreal to encourage and assist these demonstrations, and Irish Catholics have likewise thronged in to help their local brethren resent them, thus making Montreal the great central rallying and test point of the matter. There is precious little religion or humanity in any phase of these conflicts; and if public opinion can't prevent them, the laws should.

THE Berlin Conference closed its sessions on Saturday, just one month from the day the Conference first met. Seven copies of the treaty were signed with great formalities—one for each of the Governments participating. The treaty contains fifty-eight articles, and is supposed to settle the Eastern question for a generation at least. When we consider the sacrifices made by Russia in the war—one hundred thousand lives and a thousand million of dollars—her returns are very slight indeed, comprising only the cession of Bessarabia, alienated from her to Roumania after the Crimean war, and a small slice of Asia Minor, including the interior city of Kars, and the Black sea port of Batoum. It shows how Russia was exhausted by the war and intimidated by England, that she would accept such scanty remuneration. Austria substantially acquires Bosnia and Herzegovinia. Roumania, Servia and Montenegro are declared independent, and the latter gets a port on the Adriatic. Bulgaria is erected into a semi-independent principality, with a prince to be chosen by her people, and the choice ratified by the Powers. The Balkans is the boundary of Turkey; the navigation of the Danube is free, but war ships are prohibited from entering the Dardanelles. And it may be added, as a result of the war and the Conference, England acquires Cyprus, and agrees to maintain Turkey's rights to Asia Minor. John Bull, as a matter of fact, makes more important gains than any other power; and they are arranging in London to give BEACONSFIELD a great reception.

THE POTTER Committee, on Saturday, finished up with Gov. KELLOGG, the Louisiana Senatorial fraud, and adjourned to meet on the 23d of July at Atlantic City, where, by the sad sea waves, they will listen to the story of the visiting statesmen, summoned at the instance of JOHN SHERMAN. KELLOGG'S testimony, lasting several days, developed some facts of importance. It established the JENKS' untruthfulness; showed he (KELLOGG) had been engaged in "spiriting off" witnesses the committee was anxious to have appear; gave a pleasant explanation of the intimidation processes and how they were cured by the Returning Board counting the male negro population as so many votes for HAYES—that is they made out returns on the basis of the census rather than on the ballots cast. KELLOGG also explained that KENNER, one of the "cheap darkeys," was the Returning Boarder who wanted money, leaving it to be inferred he was the chap who got the $10,000 as a preliminary to signing the HAYES electors certificates. KELLOGG no doubt lied whenever it was convenient in giving his testimony. He at present disgraces the United States Senate, having been put there by HAYES' influence over STANLEY MATTHEWS. He is the spawn of the drunken Judge DURELL'S midnight order and GRANT'S bayonets in 1872. He has the distinction, with R. B. HAYES, of being the only Republicans now holding office as the result of the Louisiana Returning Board's crimes.

THE testimony of General G. K. WARREN of the regular army, and General LONGSTREET of the late Confederate service, before the POTTER Commission at West Point, is of the greatest importance to that officer, and seems not only to relieve him of the charges alleged against his loyalty but to show that he saved his corps from annihilation by not making the movement directed by General POPE. PORTER knew LONGSTREET was in his front, while General POPE had no such knowledge. The testimony of General LONGSTREET was in strict accordance with the theory that General PORTER has all along advanced in explanation of the course which he pursued during the battle, and of his claim that he was dismissed in disgrace on prejudiced and imperfect testimony. LONGSTREET says if PORTER had attacked his twenty-five thousand men who were in good position, and comprised the flower of LEE'S army, the result would have been the destruction of PORTER'S force. No friend of fair play and exact justice will have anything but congratulations to offer should General PORTER be able to prove his innocence of the grave accusations made against him. Concerning his bravery and his skill there can be no two opinions, and if he can prove he acted the part of a true man, a true soldier, and a true patriot, at the second battle of Bull Run, the country will be prompt to remedy the injustice and contumely to which he has been subjected.

GOVERNOR, or rather, by the swindling mutations of politics, Senator KELLOGG, was before the POTTER Committee on Friday. Like the JENKSES and WEBER, he is JOHN SHERMAN'S witness. He testified the election of 1876 in Louisiana was entirely legal, which is as if a convicted thief would swear to the purity of grand larceny. BUTLER examined KELLOGG to make good the point, that after the Returning Board had thrown out enough Democratic votes to elect a Republican Legislature and PACKARD, still there were two HAYES electors in the minority. "Whereupon," said BENJAMIN "the Board proceeded to give the screw another twist," to bring in the other two HAYES electors. This was what kept the affidavit and protest factory in the Custom House running night and day, under the supervision of JOHN SHERMAN and the "visiting statesmen." The objective point of old BEN is to show that PACKARD had a better right to be Governor than HAYES to be President, and that the latter in trading off PACKARD to fix himself in the Presidency was guilty of crimes warranting impeachment. This is the fight of the "stalwart" Republicans against his Fraudulency.

GENERAL EWING on Wednesday evening, in New York, was invited by a delegation of the National party to address a meeting, to be held next week, at Cooper Institute. To the delegation he said he perfectly agreed with them on the question, and declared that he could not belong to the Democratic party of New York if he were a citizen of that State, but would be compelled to act with the National party. But the Democratic party of Ohio was on the same platform with the Nationals, so far as the money question was concerned, and that was recognized to be the great overshadowing question.

General EWING also stated he did not think the National movement would gain much strength in Ohio, and so far as it made headway it would hurt the Republican party more than the Democratic, because the Republican party in Ohio stood explicitly against every measure of reform proposed by the Nationals, while the Democrats stood on the same money platform.

WE are pained to hear the rumor of an arrangement now on foot to retire our GUY from the Congressional fight, and substitute a candidate of ERRETT'S selection, he retiring from the field. If our GUY must go, we insist he shall receive something worthy of a truly good man; the offer of post surgeon on a man-of-war, is like something MACKEY would do, pretending it would be more in his line than politics, but the reason is too gauzy to hold. We don't want our GUY to go down to the sea on a ship, he might fall overboard and not meet a friendly whale to return him to shore. We have been confidentially informed that another proposition has been placed at his disposal but respectfully declined. Mr. MACKEY and the State Ring will find they have to deal with no common sucker, but clad in the armor of ambition, backed by the military and the Fire Commission, he should stand his ground and go to Congress, or pull the temple down about their ears.

EDITORAL MENTION.

JUDGE LUDLOW of Philadelphia, in a recent larceny case acted on the maxim the receiver is worse than the thief, by giving the former a heavier sentence than the thief. We hope R. B. H. will never come up for trial before LUDLOW.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, CAMERON'S organ, is pitching into the Nationals, and says "they will to a man vote the Democratic ticket." If they want to drive the nail into the coffin of Cameronism and clinch it on the other side, they will assuredly do so.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, in a review of the Congressional canvass in this State, reaches the conclusion that of the twenty-seven Congressional districts, five Republican and five Democratic may be classed as certain and seventeen must be set down as fairly doubtful, with chances anyway just as you may happen to look at them.

AN enthusiastic correspondent insists upon it that GRANT and GARFIELD will be the next Republican Presidential ticket, and as an offset to the two G's, the Democracy should select the two T's, THURMAN and TILDEN. There may be a toss up as to which should take precedence, but it might be well to give Ohio a chance, as she has more great men to the square inch than any other State, and ought to be permitted to furnish a legitimate President.

MR. HAYES gave a sitting in the Supreme Court Chamber, the other day, to Mrs. FASSETT, who is putting the finishing touches on her painting of the Electoral Commission. It is intended to have HAYES and Mr. TILDEN appear on the canvas as adjuncts to the painting, but not as spectators to the scene which the painting is intended to represent. The size of HAYES will be on a scale of 8 by 7, and that of TILDEN 7 by 8.

THE Interior Department, which has charge of Indian affairs, don't appear to take much stock in the figures of the War Department as to the number of hostile Indians HOWARD is fighting. Mr. SCHURZ, on information from the Indian agents, finds the hostiles number no more than 556 warriors. These are given as official figures. The loose reports from the "seat of war" puts the Indians on the war path as high as 1,500. SCHURZ' figures are probably correct.

GENERAL SAM CAREY is a hopeful man. He predicts that the National party will elect sixteen to twenty Congressmen in the coming elections, and hold the balance of power in Congress; that they will elect five Congressmen in Michigan, and the remainder in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Texas, and hold sufficient power in the State Legislatures to defeat CONKLING, CAMERON and HOWE. He is sure also that the Nationals will elect the next President.

THE official returns of the California election show that the non-partisans have elected eighty-one members of the Constitutional Convention, the Kearneyites fifty-two, Republicans eleven, Democrats six and Independents two. Adding to the non-partisans the Republicans and Democrats, the Kearneyites are in a helpless minority in the Convention. But still it is probable the substantial and just grievances of the labor men will be remedied by the Constitutional Convention so far as it has the power. On the Chinese question, particularly, there is hardly any difference of opinion.

THE Island of Cyprus was taken possession of on Thursday, by representatives of the English Government, in the name of that Power. The French irritation over the annexation is subsiding, on assurances from England that French interests in Syria and Egypt will not be affected. The English Liberals manifest no disposition to make a party issue against the treaty with Turkey. BEACONSFIELD'S future will be a path of roses, as it is said a dukedom awaits his return to England, but he is now so ill in Berlin his private physicians have gone to him.

DEMOCRATS, like Republicans, thrive best in counties where they are in the minority, as they have no cause to quarrel over offices they cannot control. Allegheny county is a fair example. The Republican party is divided into hostile camps, and bitter feuds exist among the rank and file. Their difficulty is our opportunity, and the Democracy is not slow to profit by it, as it moves in a solid body. In strong Democratic counties there is the same inclination to divide, growing out of exciting contests for place, leaving a harvest of private griefs to garner at each succeeding contest. Almost anybody can give the necessary advice in cases of this kind.

THE New York *World*, speaking of the Orangemen's demonstrations, states that seven years ago an Orange procession took place in that city which was attacked by a crowd on Eighth avenue, and one of the regiments which were acting as escort, "with a nervousness natural to militia, fired into the mob without waiting for orders, killing and wounding a number of people." In another paragraph it says, Montreal this year, as Pittsburgh did last year, pays roundly for the inefficiency of her rulers. As the case stands Montreal was saved this year from bloodshed by the efficiency of her rulers, and Pitsburgh was no worse off than New York seven years ago, where a regiment fired into a crowd without orders, killing and wounding a large number of citizens who crowded the sidewalks, under a "nervousness natural to militia," as the *World* puts it.

No Chinaman Need Apply.

John Chinaman cannot become a citizen of the United States. In New York on Wednesday, United States District Judge Choate rendered an important decision as to the rights of John under our naturalization laws. A Chinaman who now calls himself Charles Miller, and who has lived for twenty-eight years in New York, and is married to an Irish woman, was an applicant for naturalization papers. He was forty-six years of age. Judge Choate said that he would be obliged to be guided by a decision made by Judge Sawyer in the Circuit Court in California on April 29, 1878. This was in the case of a similar application by a Chinaman named Ah Yup. The Court considered the subject under two heads. The first question was whether a person of the Mongolian race was a white person within the meaning of statutes on the subject of naturalization. The second was whether these provisions exclude all except white persons and persons of African nativity or African descent. In considering the first question, Judge Sawyer reviewed the history of the naturalization laws of the United States. He said that the earlier laws allowed only aliens who were "white persons" to be naturalized. The only modification of this was when the exception was made in favor of black persons or persons of African descent or nativity. He thought it was clear that the law-makers in the earlier history of the country intended that only members of the Caucasian race should be naturalized. Extracts from speeches of members of Congress were quoted to show that when the franchise was given to black persons, negroes only were intended to be included. The first question was decided in the negative, and after a short further discussion, the second question in the affirmative. Judge Choate said that these rulings were conclusive, and that he must therefore, deny the application of the Celestial Miller.

Lackawanna County.

Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania has no existence as yet, but the day has been fixed when the voters in the proposed new county shall say whether they desire to have Luzerne divided. Since the general law providing for the erection of new counties was passed by the last Legislature, those who were anxious to have Luzerne divided have not been idle. They have filed their application, the Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs have appointed commissioners to inquire into and make report on the application, and the commissioner having marked the boundaries, prepared a map of the new county and estimated the population, the Governor has appointed August 13 as the day for the citizens to determine for or against the division. Only those who live within the part of Luzerne of which it is proposed to make Lackawana county, have anything to say about the division, but if they should determine "for the new county," the governor will make proclamation of the fact and appoint the necessary county officers to serve until the next general election. The commissioners select a temporary county seat, the voters determining at the next general election where it shall be. The law under which this action is being taken has in it a limitation as to population of the county to be divided, which, with the constitutional limitations, makes the general law apply only to Luzerne county. Luzerne was formed in 1786, out of Northumberland county. It has an area of 1,400 square miles, and according to the census of 1870, 160,755 inhabitants, being, without exception, the largest county in the State, and having a larger population than any county except Philadelphia and Allegheny.

Business Failures for Six Months.

We have received the semi-annual circular of Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, which gives the statistics of failures in the United States for the past six months of 1878. They show an enormous increase, as the reader will see by the annexed comparative statement:

	Failures.	*Liabilities.*
First six months in 1875	3,563	$ 76,844,266
First six months in 1876	4,600	108,415,429
First six months in 1877	4,749	99,606,171
First six months in 1878	5,825	130,832,766

In mitigation of these discouraging figures, the circular urges special causes for the number of failures. These are stated as the unusually open winter, retarding sales, deliveries of produce, and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress of financial measures, and the necessary condition of uncertainty that resulted; the possibility of important changes in the tariff; the postponement of the date of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and finally, the steady decline in prices of merchandise, and the general shrinkage of values, which it is said, have been more apparent in the past six months than ever before, especially whenever it became necessary to realize. The circular urges there are too many in business in proportion to its volume and profitableness, and that failures are likely to occur while this condition lasts; but this does not alter the great fact that the country is rapidly recovering itself, and that by the success of agricultural operations great bodies of producers over vast sections of the country are materially increasing their purchasing power.

The failures in Pennsylvania for the first six months of this year are 429, with $11,714,554 liabilities against 300 failures and $6,052,957 liabilities in the first six months of 1877.

The Murderer Who Plead Guilty.

The St. Louis murderer, Henry J. Redemeyer, deserves a testimonial before his hanging, which comes off on the 23d of August. He is the most thoughtful and sensible murderer of whom we have any account. Arraigned for trial on Tuesday last he stepped up promptly and plead guilty to murder in the first degree.

"But do you understand what you are doing?" said the Judge.

"Yes," answered the prisoner.

"There is but one penalty for murder in the first degree under our laws," continued the Judge, "and that is death by hanging Are you pleading guilty, hoping to get a life sentence to the Penitentiary? If so, undeceive yourself."

"I understand the case thoroughly," answered the prisoner. "I killed the man, and I suppose I must suffer for it."

Thereupon the Judge sentenced him to be taken back to the jail, kept in confinement until the 23d of August, and between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M. to be hanged by the neck until dead. The Judge is severely censured for accepting the plea, and it is stated Redemeyer is a half witted boy, who without cause or motive killed an unoffending old man in a moment of frenzy. A motion has been filed to set aside the sentence.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN is the Republican candidate for Senator in the Warren and Venango district. He belongs to Cameron, body and soul.

THE members of the Democratic County Committee of Blair county have organized by the election of George Stroop, Esq., of the Tyrone *Democrat*, as Chairman.

THE Prohibitionists in Venango county are in the field with a full ticket, as follows: State Senate, C. E Lytle; Congress, Samuel Axtell; Assembly, F. W. Smith, A. F. Hollister, T. S. Strohecker; Prothonotary, John A. Boals, Register, Milton Reib.

AFTER a three days' session and twenty-five ballots, with no choice, the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-seventh district, at Corry, has adjourned to meet at Franklin on the 17th. Venango delegates say the adjournment means the nomination of Osmer of Franklin. Watson is the present member.

THE Republican nominations in Forest county are: Congress, Harry White, and Assembly, N. P. Wheeler. They threw off on Agnew for Assembly, who managed, by the aid of the Cameron majority, to steal the seat of Mr. Hazlett in the last House The Democrats renominated Hazlett.

IN an article commenting on Judge Stanton's views of the political situation in Pennsylvania, the Scranton *Free Press*, a pronounced and open advocate of the labor cause, says:

We believe in the cause of labor, and we will aid the laboring men all we can in our humble way this fall to obtain the mastery wherever success in the fight promises beneficial to themselves, but since the election of Mr. Mason would, in our judgment, be only a victory for one of the greatest enemies of labor, we will record our vote for plain, honest Andy Dill, who, without any pretensions or lying professions, will do his whole duty by all classes, poor and rich alike.

THE famous Sutro tunnel, just completed, is not only a great feat in modern engineering but also a most important event in mining interests, and gives a new lease of life to the celebrated Comstock lode, with its numerous dips and spurs. Water, as in all deep mining, has been a great obstacle to the profitable working of the shafts of the Comstock. This difficulty will be overcome by the drainage afforded by the tunnel, and a product of millions of dollars in bullion from low-grade ores alone, which have hitherto been valueless on account of the expense of mining, may now be realized. The tunnel which was commenced by Adolph Sutro eight years and nine months since, and which has cost nearly eight millions of dollars, is 20,170 feet—nearly four miles—long. The expense of pumping the water from the Comstock mine—from 1,000 to 2,300 feet deep—from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year is the estimate; besides, work is difficult in an atmosphere of from 95 to 120 degrees, where the water is often at a temperature of 160 degrees. In some places miners can only handle the pick for five minutes at a time, having then to retreat to the "cooling places" into which compressed air is introduced, so that it often takes three or four men to keep one pick going. A recent item set down the daily consumption of ice per man in some parts of these mines at ninety six pounds.

THE question of shod or unshod horses has been revived in London in connection with the problem of pavements. The asphalt pavements of London cause the horses shod in the ordinary way to slip, and much discussion having arisen as to the proper form of shoes to avoid this trouble, a writer to the London *Times* comes forward with the recommendation that no shoe at all be used. He says: "I have owned over two hundred animals at one time, dedicated to all manner of purposes—draught, saddle and pack—and not one of them shod. Some one will say that they worked over grass or sand. They did not, but over the roughest roads imaginable, in places excessively hard, and in others as disagreeably soft and heavy." Unshod horses, he says, are also used in Brazilian cities, without slipping on the pavement. He cautions care in making the change, otherwise the hoof will be made tender and sore, but after becoming used to being worked with the hoof in its natural condition it will afford the animal a much larger and more holding surface; more holding because it is tougher and rougher than a bright shoe.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says of the talk about Grant's third nomination: "The Democratic managers want Grant for the next Republican candidate because they believe he can be more easily beaten than almost any other Republican who is likely to be selected. The Republican politicians of the spoil-hunting class desire him because they believe he would restore the easy *regime* of commercial politics. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The fact should be thoroughly known that the arrangement to run Grant for a third term was made before he left us on his European trip, and that the displays in Europe have been largely engineered with a view to their influence in the United States. We do not mean that Gen. Grant has not been received with real respect, and that he has not awakened a genuine interest as the most conspicuous of our citizens, but we do mean that this European enthusiasm has been elaborately utilized with a view to its political influence in the United States.

THE Beneficial Fund of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company makes a good report of its operations from its organization, May 2, to November 30, 1877. Its receipts amounted to $3,150 95, and its expenditures to $1,802 21, leaving a liberal balance in the treasury. This institution though its operations have not yet been large, promises to be an excellent thing for the miners. This fund was devised and instituted by Mr. F. B. Gowen, the president of the company.

THE Republican Congressional Convention of the Third Minnesota district has nominated W. D. Washburn. He is the largest milling operator of Minneapolis, and the brother of C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin and of E. B. Wasburn, late Minister to France, and of Israel Washburn of Maine. W. D's election will make four of the brothers Washburn that have been elected to Congress from as many different States.

OF THE 1,223 prisoners confined in the county jail for the quarter ending June 30th, 250 were for disorderly conduct and 570 for drunkenness. The disorderly conduct part might safely be credited to the abuse of liquor, which makes a tolerable steep and costly item. Yet some people howl about the deadly effects of ice water in warm weather.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

LORD GRANVILLE says that education makes women less pedantic and more lovable.

EVERY lady belonging to Murray Hill Cooking club, New York, is engaged to be married.

REPORT says that Miss Cary is engaged to Mr. Verdi, otherwise Green, of the Strakosch troupe.

THERE is a man living at Varnell Station, Ga., who churns his butter, rocks the baby and keeps the flies from his dining table by water power. This is later than the phonograph.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S son, Mr. D. E. Porter, who was once in the American army, and lately in the Egyptian service, has gone to Arizona as Secretary to Governor Fremont.

DAVID DAWLEY, the surviving executor of the Singer estate, has distributed over $3,200,000 among twenty-five people in two years. He had gone to Europe to finish his work. The estate in England is valued at $5,000,000.

ONE of the London boulevard weeklies gives this as an opinion passed upon Mrs. Langtry: "She is very handsome; but she always reminds me of a Jersey cow, with her creamy face and great black eyes. If she had only a black nose the resemblance would be complete."

ANOTHER cremation is recorded at Milan—that of Mme. Adelaide Olivier, a native of Paris, aged fifty. The process lasted three and three-quarter hours, and was perfectly successful, the body being reduced to fine ashes, which were placed in an urn and sent back to Paris.

CAPT. ISAAC BASSET, the veteran doorkeeper of the Senate, is seriously ill at his home on Capitol Hill. Captain Basset has been an employe of the Senate for forty-six years. The first position he had was that of page, which he secured in 1831 through the influence of Daniel Webster.

A REPORT is going the rounds of the press to the effect that two of Tweed's daughters are living in straightened circumstances in New Orleans. The fact is that they are wives of John and A. A. Maginnis, wealthy proprietors of an immense cotton-seed oil manufactory.

SEVENTEEN head of Lemington colts and fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds, were sold at the Chesnut Hill Farm of Aristides Welch, Esq., of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, at an average of over one thousand dollars per head. Considering the hard times this was an extremely good sale.

SENATOR WITHERS of Virginia, who has been on a tour of the Northern States, stated to an interviewer that he is highly encouraged at the prospect of immigration to the State. He said, moreover, that, in his belief, a settlement which would insure the payment of 4 per cent. would be concurred in by the creditors of the State.

NEVER since *ante-bellum* times was the anniversary of American independence celebrated with such hearty good will by the people of the South as it was on yesterday. As an evidence of reviving affection for the Federal republic, it is a source of gratification to the whole country.—*San Antonia (Texas) Herald.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Syracuse *Courier*, who has interviewed Courtney, the Champion oarsman of America, learns that he will probably make a match with Hanlon in September. Courtney will not row at Toronto. The contest will probably take place at Montreal. Courtney is jealous of the late honors carried off by his Canadian rival.

MISS BRADLEY, a woman doctor who died lately in Philadelphia, had a curious history. Being refused admission to medical colleges because she was a woman, twenty years ago, she put on men's clothing, cut her hair short, and attended lectures and graduated as a man in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Philadelphia. She is said to have had an excellent practice.

The Aldermen of Providence appointed one of their number a theatrical censor, and instructed him to prevent immodest dressing by women on the stage in that city. He made a rule that all skirts must reach at least to the knees, and a burlesque company performing in a variety theatre had to be suddenly disbanded in order to save the house's license. But the censor found his duties too onerous, and has resigned.

NEW YORK has a "Gentleman's Beautifier." He says he "does not meddle with women." He fixes over hair, complexion, teeth, whiskers, bowed backs and "shrunk shanks" to look as good as new. His principal customers are society old bachelors and men past middle life who wish to marry young girls. He charges from $125 to $200 for making a gentleman beautiful. Everything depends on the complexion, he says.

THE alarming prevalence of tramps throughout the State of Iowa, and their high-handed depredations in some quarters, has induced Gov. Gear to issue a proclamation, instructing the sheriffs of counties that, under the statute, they have full power to call out a *posse comitatus*, or the military if necessary. He also calls upon supervisors of counties to obey the law and provide work with ball and chain for tramps when arrested.

AT the decoration ceremonies over the graves of the Confederate dead at Alexandria on Tuesday last a son of General Robert E. Lee made a very significant speech. He repeatedly said the dead had not died in vain and the proud recollection of their having died in defense of their liberties and the safety of their firesides was imperishable; also that they had trod the path of glory which was the path of duty, and much else of the same sort.

DR. D'UNGER, the Minneapolis physician whose cinchona recipe for the cure of drunkards recently attracted attention is out with this one for consumption. One-half pound finely cut up beefsteak (fresh); one drachm pulverized charcoal; four ounces pulverized sugar, four ounces rye whiskey; one pint boiling water. Mix all together, let it stand in a cool place over night, and give from one to two teaspoonfuls liquid and meat before each meal.

MUCH interest has been awakened in our trade intercourse with Brazil, and each arrival and departure thence is noted with unusual particularity. The steamship City of Rio de Janeiro started from New York on her second trip for Brazil on Saturday of last week, carrying out a full cargo and thirty-two cabin and five steerage passengers. Included in her cargo were 10,000 barrels of flour, a large number of sewing machines, hardware, dry goods machinery, printing presses, pianos, car materials, canned goods, etc.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white:
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light—
Fold the white vestures, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with allen eyes;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round,
To make the scorching sunlight dim,
That drinks the greenness from the ground;
And drop their dead leaves on her mound,

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

To her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high,
And every minstrel voice of spring,
That trills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blooms to the skies,
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

TOO HOT TO EAT.

What Sort of Food to Eat in Times of Heat.

[New York World.]

The general chorus of citizens yesterday sang, and may sing again to-morrow, "Oh, it is too hot to eat!" but hot or cold, the people who neglect the human stomach for their own convenience will hear from it. It must be always cared for, but people must be careful to gauge its capabilities for digestion by the thermometer. For instance, lobsters and soft shell crabs may be eaten with impunity when the thermometer marks 65 deg., but let the mercury shoulder 85 deg. and shell fishes generally act like a poison on the gastric juices. The same thing is true, more or less, about broiled ham or bacon, hot corned beef, flannel cakes, rye bread, meat pies, clam fritters and a dozen other things which may lie upon the gastrics during a heated term as heavily as Richard's murdered cousins sat upon his conscience in the tent scene. During such days as we have known since Sunday last he best ate who ate least and oftenest. Nature, which is man's best doctor, and prefers an ounce of prevention to a pound of cure, fills our rivers and bays in July and August with fish, which, whether cheap or dear in price, art can deal with in a dozen palatable ways. Not the least pleasant of these in hot weather is to "souse" the fish, or to pickle it, or to dress it when cold with salad-dressings and then to wed it to beets or tomatoes, or to serve it in fishballs (giving bread *ad libitum*) for breakfast. Eel-pie in July, or the clam-chowder of the old Acadians, or cold string-beans in the form of a salad, or a hash of lamb surmounted with poached eggs—each and all are dainty summer dishes. Let the heavy soups and roasts be left with sorrow and the scarlet leaf to the September perspectives. Shall we, however, during these hot days disdain *bisques* and *purees*? These are high-sounding names, but the best of them, with almost any kind of meat broth for a basis, is cheap, and they may be thickened by means of rice-flour, or of the finest farina, or of fresh tomato sauce. Not the worst of all *purees* is to be made by boiling lobster claws and thickening the liquid with tomato and bruised biscuit. But the prudent gastronome, during the heat, will postpone squashes and cucumbers (though he may remain steadfast to the tender anti-scorbutic onion), as well as the early musket-ball of white wax which your green grocer calls a new potato. If the wise pursue the gooseberry it will be in the shape of what the dwellers around the Hackensack (where soon the reed and rice birds shall be shot) call by the good old French name of gooseberry-fool, which refers not to the brains of the eater, but to the process by which the berries are prepared. In hot weather the delicate acid of ripe currants is both savory and wholesome at breakfast, when, too, should be eaten the cherry, "delighting the sense of every man," as the Koran hath it, and the raspberry, and that really new American fruit, the cultivated blackberry. Every physician knows how a really ripe peach will fit and "tone up" the disordered indigestion even of a child. Last of all comes a vexatious question when the thermometer tops ninety degrees—what to do with the watermelon. The watermelon is a beast maligned at street corners under a broiling sun by the Board of Health, but when his seeds are black and his heart is red and his cuticle hath grown cold in the cellar-corner or under a Croton tap (where refrigerators are wanting (he is neither an unpleasant nor a mischievous assuager of thirst, provided only those who deal with him look well upon the rind where it grows green, and cry, "Hold, enough!"

A STORY CUT SHORT.

An Exciting Affair on an English Railway.

[From the French in N. Y. Evening Post.]

There were four of us in one of the cars on the Lyons Railroad. Four smokers—a fact which had naturally a tendency to bring us into sympathetic relations. I forget exactly how we fell into conversation, but, at any rate, by the time we had got to Villeneuve the conversation was general on the subject of railroad accidents. We had all told stories of more or less interest, garnished with the greatest amount of danger possible, when the only one among us who had not yet furnished a budget of adventure said:

"All that, gentlemen, is undoubtedly extremely interesting, but will you allow me to say that the whole of the singular accidents of which you have spoken are as nothing compared to a railroad catastrophe which happened some years ago in England, and at which I was unwillingly present?"

Very naturally this beginning awakened our interest, and we entreated him to go on. "Willingly, gentlemen," said our traveling companion. "As I said before, it was in England, about five years ago. I had taken the Bristol train at six o'clock in the morning—a morning that I shall never forget—for a little village some twenty miles off. We had been going along very smoothly, when, from the railroad carriage in which I was placed—the first on the train—the noise of a violent quarrel reached me. I looked out of the window. The noise came from the locomotive, where a fight had begun between the engineer and the fireman. I learned later the cause of the dispute, which, I might as well say now, arose from jealousy of some woman. It had long burned in their hearts, and now that the explosion had come it was violent.

"I was, as I said, gentlemen, at the window looking out when the noise redoubled. The struggle was becoming furious. The two men were fighting like wild beasts. You shudder, gentlemen. Ah! I shudder still when I saw—what I shall never cease to see. The two men writhed out of the engine in their agony and rolled off. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Left to itself the engine went faster and faster. The fields, the trees, the houses disappeared in a way that made my head swim. We passed a station. We scarcely had time to see it. Another one was passed, a third, a fourth. Cries of horror were heard from the different coaches. We felt that we were lost! Already I could see the little depot at the end of the route; nothing could save us from being dashed to pieces. I resigned myself to fate and shut my eyes." * * * * *

"Fontainebleau!" Fontainebleau!" broke in the voice of the conductor, interrupting the story of our companion. "Sorry, gentlemen, but I get out here."

And bowing politely he disappeared. None of us have ever heard the end of that story.—*Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis.*

"How about the American Crew."

Mr. J. W. Harper, Jr., who has just returned from England, presided at the Columbia College jubilation at Delmonico's Friday night and told this good story:

"I have had a bit of experience which probably no other man in the room has had, for two weeks ago on Wednesday I passed through Henley, where our boys have done so nobly to-day. But coming down to London I went into a smoking compartment of the train, where I met a few undergraduate men—two or three 'Varsity men, you know. [Laughter.] We got into conversation and of course talked of the coming race. 'Well,' I asked in a quiet sort of a way, 'how about the American crew? You have heard of it, perhaps.' 'Yes. Oh, yaes. We heard something about them.' 'Are they going to win?' I ventured to ask. 'Oh, no. They've no chance of that, at all. Why, they can't pull any, you know. They've no kind of fawm, ye know,'" and as Mr. Harper gave to the life the broad, disdainful theory of his 'Varsity fellow passenger, the laughter over his rendering of the conversation rang out long and loud. "He did not know I was such a venerable as I am, it being a little dark, and he asked: "You row yourself?" 'Oh no,' I answered, 'not at my age,' and asked in return: 'You have met Goodwin, of the American crew?' 'Yaes, very fine fellah—all fine fellahs, have a good time y'know. Go up to London to see everything. But they've no sort of shape for a boat race,' and the Oxonian considered that he had said all that was necessary to put the Columbia boys into the back seat he thought they deserved. Then I opened out and said: 'If you expect to beat you are going to have hard work to do it. I am an American, and I am a Columbia man (applause), and these fellows have brought over enough American pluck to carry them through.' 'Aw! glad to hear it. We'll treat the men well, y'know; have a fine time, no doubt, after the race; but they be no fawm—nothing to win on,' and the 'Varsity man and I parted company. The next night I met a man who has always been a friend of America and who always raises his voice and uses his pen for truth and honor and justice. That man was Charles Reade. [Applause and three cheers for Charles Reade.] 'Harper,' said he, 'the Columbia boys will win!' and I say all honor to Charles Reade, and still more to the noble crew that made his prediction come true."

Why Buildings are Struck by Lightning.

It will now be readily perceived why tall buildings, such as church spires, are more liable to be "struck," to use the common expression, than structures of a less height. Buildings may be constructed, wholly or in part, of substances possessing greater conducting power than the air, and as they rise to considerable distances above the earth's surface, they lessen by so much the thickness of the stratum of air to be traversed, and diminish in a corresponding degree, the resistance to be overcome between cloud and earth. Of two edifices equally conductive, the higher will thus occasion the greater reduction of resistance, and consequently the discharge will take place directly over this building, and through it to and from the ground. The effects of the passage of electricity through the building will be determined by the degree of conductivity possessed by the latter, or in other words, by the resistance it offers. If it be constructed of metal, or if it have a continuous piece of metal running through it from top to bottom, the electric charge will pass without causing in it any visible effect, because little or no resistance is opposed. For this reason, buildings, as the reader doubtless knows, have often affixed to them for their protection a metal rod called a lightning conductor. But if there be no metal employed in the construction of the building, or if the metal used be in separate and detached pieces, there will be great resistance to be overcome, and the force required to overcome it may be sufficient to cause the destruction of the building, or at least the displacement of those parts where the resistance is greatest. The heat generated by the passage of electricity through badly conducting substances is often great enough to set combustible materials on fire. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Attachment to Newspapers.

Some one who seems to know about the relations of a good newspaper to the family writes as follows:

"The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. 'Stop my paper,' words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honoroble and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party as the link which binds old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it, through its perusal, for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the famaliar sheet at their homes and offices for a few weeks becomes an insupportable privation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having it stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contrated by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted paper becomes a favorite in the family."

HEAVEN'S PHONOGRAPH.

"For ev'ry idle word that man shall speak,"
For ev'ry low-breathed curse his lips shall mutter,
I've always read that man shall give account
At the last day, to his confusion utter.

Scoffers have sneer'd, "What, every word recorded,
Nothing illegible on page of gold?"
Earth has its phonograph—is heaven without it?
Scoffer, beware! the phonograph is old.

—*Boston Advertiser.*

MARY'S BALLAD.

Mary had a little corn
Upon her little toe,
And everywhere that Mary went
The corn was sure to go.

—*Camden Post.*

It followed her to church one day;
There was no law agin it;
And it stayed as long as Mary did,
To hear the parson spin it.
About wicked men like John
Sherman and what would
become of them.

—*Boston Post.*

THE DIME NOVEL'S VICTIM.

No college lad was he who had winged
His man on the campus green,
But he carried a pistol spite of that,
And his age was sweet fifteen.

Wild tales he had read till they fairly made
The blood through his young veins shoot,
Of "The Red Revenger," "Dare Devil Dick,"
And "The Arkansas Wild Galoot."

Hence rage at his playmate took the form
Of a fierce, heroic ire;
So his weapon he drew and peppered the legs
Of little John McIntyre.

The story is easily told and brief,
The point of it plainly seen;
How the dime novel fiend affects a boy
With a pistol at sweet fifteen.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

MEADOW TALK.

[Caroline Leslie, in St. Nicholas for July.]

A Bumble Bee, yellow as gold,
Sat perched on a red clover top,
When a grasshopper, wiry and old,
Came along with a skip and a hop.
"Good morrow!" cried he, "Mr. Bumble Bee!
You seem to have come to a stop."

"We people that work,"
Said the bee with a jerk,
"Find a benefit sometimes in stopping;
Only insects like you,
Who have nothing to do,
Can keep up a perpetual hopping."

The Grasshopper paused on his way,
And thoughtfully hunched up his knees;
"Why trouble this sunshiny day,"
Quoth he, "with reflections like these?
I follow the trade for which I was made;
We all can't be wise Bumble Bees.

There's a time to be sad,
And a time to be glad;
A time both for working and stopping:
For men to make money,
For you to make honey,
And for me to do nothing but hopping."

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

The Fall of the Mexican Empire.

Personal Reminiscences of Maximilian and Carlotta from Papers of the Late Gen. Magruder.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Early in 1866, when all was serene, prosperous and progressive in Mexico, Mr. Seward's correspondence with the French Government in relation to Maximilian, and the decision of Napoleon thereon, were published in Mexico. The sound of Mr. Seward's bell was heard in Paris: its mandate was obsequiously obeyed and the Empire of Mexico was a thing of the past. By order of the United States, Napoleon affixed a stain upon the honor of France, which will remain there through all time. He gave orders for the withdrawal of his army, within a specified and short period, and stopped the supplies of money to Maximilian. His desertion of Maximilian's government was open, decided and complete. The effect was almost instantaneous. Internal improvements, colonization, public schools and charities were all given up at once. The offices of Captain Maury and myself were abolished. Bands of men appeared in all parts of the country who lassooed the poor native Indians at the plough and hurried them into the ranks of the Liberal party. Each robber-chief or Liberal captain left his guitar and fandango and hastened toward the common centre, to be in at the death and to get his share of the spoils and power. Backed thus by the United States, Juarez, who, up to this moment, had been a mere cipher, became a formidable power. Maximilian, without an army and without money, was still calm, dignified and collected. At this moment a report reached him that Almonte, whom he had sent as minister to Napoleon had visited his old chief, Santa Anna, at St. Thomas, and had favored the plan of the latter to invade Mexico from the United States, with the view of wresting the power from the Emperor. He exclaimed in cabinet council: "If Almonte has betrayed me, I can trust none."

Carlotta, who had just returned from a long and dangerous journey to Yucatan, where she had been to transact some business of State for the Emperor, was present at this cabinet meeting. When she saw that none of the ministers responded to the Emperor's words, she rose and approached him.

"Your Majesty can trust me," she said. "I will be your ambassador to France. I shall be ready by 10 o'clock to-morrow."

"What!" said the Emperor, "will you thus prostrate yourself before the hereditary enemy of your house and ask favors of him?"

"Yes," said Carlotta, "I will sacrifice my pride and my life, if need be, for your Majesty and Mexico."

All present were deeply moved by this act of devotion, and as the Empress left the hall to prepare for her journey, they profoundly bowed their thanks as to a superior being.

THE EMPRESS' MISSION.

Carlotta set out on her melancholy mission with a heart that was strong and courageous despite many forebodings of evil. The roads to the coast were bad; the climates through which she had to pass were treacherous; yellow fever lurked everywhere, and the presentiment of failure, after all her sacrifices, must have been, in the last degree, oppressive to her. I supposed at one time that these natural causes might account for the wreck of her firm, comprehensive and vigorous intellect; but I have since been satisfied that though her body might have become the victim of disease it was scarcely possible that such a mind as Carlotta's could have been destroyed by the ordinary diseases of a tropical climate, or even by the bitterness of her misfortune. She was far too brave a woman to yield to misfortune of any kind. I have learned from Mexico within the last twelve months that Carlotta was the victim of poison, and I fear the theory, dreadful as it is, is true. There is in Mexico, an herb, or small tree, called el Palo de leche which, if mixed with food and eaten, gradually produces softening of the brain, and it is generally asserted and believed that this herb was administered to the Empress by an educated Mexican lady in whom Carlotta imposed entire confidence, and on whom she had showered every favor. After cold reception by Napoleon and a denial of her petition for aid to Maximilian she hastened to Miramar and thence to Rome, and on the way frequently expressed her opinion that she was poisoned. Arrived at Rome, she proceeded to the Vatican where, in an interview with the Pope, her mind entirely gave way and she has been insane ever since—her husband and herself having fallen victims to the treachery of two Mexicans whom they had loaded with favors.

In the meanwhile Maximilian removed himself from evils and difficulties which he could not overcome by going to Orizaba, which is within a day's trip of the coast. I determined to visit him there and to induce him, if possible, to leave the country. This was in the autumn of 1866. I found the Emperor without a cabinet, and with no one to consult except his private chaplain, Father Fischer, a Roman Catholic priest a devoted friend and an honest man. The British Minister—the Hon. Mr. Scarlett—a man of the highest character, was also in Orizaba, but I think was not authorized to interfere. The Austrians, gallant fellows, were willing to die for Maximilian, but had too much respect for him to approach him unbidden. I saw he was in need of a friend, procured an interview and told him at once and frankly that I came to serve him as a personal friend. He asked me how, and I replied: "By inducing your Majesty to leave the country at once, to-morrow, and to go on board the Austrian frigate lying near Vera Cruz at your orders, and to issue a proclamation to the world, stating the motives which induced you to come to Mexico; to show, by reference to your acts, what you have already done toward the advancement of Mexico, and to put the responsibility of any failure on Napoleon, where it justly belongs. Your Majesty, after having secured the safe transit out of the country of the Princess Iturbide and of the American boy and of your Austrian and Belgian troops, had better leave to Bazaine the responsibility of whatever remains to be done, for I can state, as a military man, that with such means as are or can be at your service, it is impossible for you to hold this country; and if you had an army composed of Mexicans you would lose your cause by treachery."

WHY HE WAS EMPEROR.

"I came to this country for no selfish motives," the Emperor replied. "I came to do good. I was happy at Miramar when there arrived a committee of the first men in Mexico, called the 'Committee of Notables.' They were represented to be the best educated, the wisest and most influential men of this country. They formally asked me to accept the crown of Mexico. I told them that I could not then decide, but requested them to return at the expiration of a month. During this period every crowned head in Europe advised me to accept. The notables did return at the end of a month, and I then informed them that if at the end of six months they could bring me the proof that I had been elected fairly by the Mexican people their Emperor, I would accept the position. At the appointed time they came again with the proof of my election as Emperor, and even then I would not have accepted, except to please the Empress, and now I learn today that I have lost her, perhaps forever."

For a moment tears stood in his eyes; he took a turn on the portico where he had received me, and recovering himself, said:

"General, I will take your advice, but I wish you to be guided by my directions. Captain Graves, the second captain of the Austrian frigate, is now here. He will act under your orders at Vera Cruz. Leave here to-morrow morning at four o'clock and have cars ready for myself and escort the next day. Thus I will be on board by the day after to-morrow. In the meantime proceed by the French mail steamer to Havana and await my arrival there. I shall be with you in ten days."

I was delighted with my success. Captain Graves and myself arrived at Vera Cruz the following evening at 6 o'clock. I sent immediately for the superintendent of the road, General Stephens, late of the confederate army and by 9 o'clock all was arranged for Maxamilian and his suit to come down the next day, but at 12 o'clock that very night a guerrilla party burned a bridge on the railroad, by mere accident and as it required several days to repair it I learned that the Emperor could not come at the time appointed, but would be down in a few days. In the meantime I sailed in the French steamer for Havana, according to the Emperor's directions. Arrived at Havana, day after day passed without news. At length I boarded a steamer just from Vera Cruz and learned from the British Ambassador, Mr. Scarlett, who was on board, that after I left the whole plan had been changed. That Maximilians friends in Mexico telegraphed him at Orizaba and begged him not to leave the country until they could send a committee to receive from him a resignation of his authority. This was a pretext to detain him. He remained, and when the committee arrived they appealed to him as a man of honor not to leave them but to fight for terms for them if he could not save the Empire. He assented, and thus the burning of a small bridge caused him this delay and his life. I regretted that no one was with him to represent to him that he could not benefit, but must injure his friends by remaining, as the Empire was already lost, and as by continuing the struggle he would excite still more the bitter feelings of his opponents against his friends. I expressed my conviction to the Brstish Ambassador that he would either be sent out of the country ignominiously as a prisoner or be executed, probably the latter. The die was cast! I had done all in my power to rescue him. If I had been so inclined I could not have joined him in time to save him or share his fate. You know the rest. He returned to the city of mexico. Meeting on the road Marshal Bazaine, the latter requested a conference. The carriage stopping a minute, Maixmilian said to the Marshal:

"No conference is necessary. Your master has left me the alternative of death or dishonor. Of the two I prefer the former. Drive on."

THE END.

Placing himself at the head of his small army and leaving Marquez to defend the city, he marched strait for the enemy. At Queretaro they met. Fighting against hope Maximilian performed prodigies of valor, and at length fell a victim to treachery of one of his Mexican officers, whose fortune he had made. In the dead of night, after a hard day's fight, while he was seeking a short repose from the cares that oppressed him, the gates were opened by this Arnold of the Empire; the enemy was placed in possession of all the strongholds, and Maximilan awoke to find himself a prisoner, without a chance of resistance or hope of escape. After the mockery of a trial he was led to execution, supported by his faithful general, the calm old military chieftain and sacerdotal Cas-ique of the Indians, Mehia, and the young handsome and heroic Miramon. After having distributed gold (in token of forgiveness) among the soldiers who were to be his executioners, he resumed his place with the calm dignity which remained with him to the last, placed his hand upon his heart and gave the word—"Fire." He fell, pierced with many bullets. His death was not instantaneous; he fell in a reclining posture upon the cross which some pious priest had put near him, and with his cheek upon this sacred emblem—a fitting resting place for one who had not only been a soldier of honor but a faithful soldier of the Cross—this wise Prince, this good and gentle man, received a shot through the heart from one of his executioners and breathed his last.

Thus ended the most thrilling drama of modern times; a disgrace to the Mexican nation and to the civilization of the age in which we live.

Evasive Diplomats.

General Ignatieff, like other eminent Russian diplomatists, is a master of that useful art of repelling intrusive curiosity which distinguished his great rival of 1865, Lord Palmerston; and the exploits of the one in this line are as famous in Russia as those of the latter in England. On the day of Palmerston's second election, a butcher, who took the lead among the Radicals of the borough, came forward and vociferously demanded what were "his lordship's political intentions?" "My honorable friend in blue," answered the Viscount, "has asked a straightforward question and shall have a straightforward answer. He wished to know my political intentions, and I reply that I won't tell him." The crestfallen butcher slunk away amid a universal roar of laughter. On another occasion a casual acquaintance of Palmerston came up to him, and said in a would-be familiar way: "Well, my Lord, what news from Paris? How do we stand with Louis Napoleon?" "Really, Mr. B——," answered the Premier, quietly, "I cannot say. I have not seen the morning papers." A similar story is told of Gen. Ignatieff, which, whether authentic or not, is so thoroughly characteristic of the man as to be well worth repeating. An inquisitive correspondent, who had succeeded in obtaining an introduction to the General at an evening party, attempted to "pump" him by suggesting a political "situation" resembling that of the moment as closely as possible, and then saying, with apparent frankness, "My opinion of such a state of things would be so and so; what would your Excellency say?" "I should say good 'good morning,'" answered Ignatieff, bowing and turning away.

Out of Jurisdiction.

A good story is told of a Vermont ex-judge and ex-member of Congress. The latter held court in Essex county, when a long standing case in which an especially sharp lawyer had been engaged was heard. The judge ruled the law points against the lawyer in question, and he lost the case. After tea the counsellor, who was staying at the same inn in Guildhall with the judge, approached the latter and invited him to take a drive, and the judge accepted. A few minutes behind a good trotter took them over the line into New Hampshire, when the attorney turned to his companion and said: "Judge, I presume, now we are in New Hampshire, we are peers?" The court assented. "Well," rejoined the lawyer, "you —— old fool how came you to decide that case against me?" and expending a part of his temper upon the innocent animal that drew the carriage, he sped away from the line of Vermont increasing his vituperation with the distance from the judge's jurisdiction. Finally, exausted, he turned his horse and drove back to Guildhall. As the horse's hoofs sounded on the bridge which brought the riders again in the Green Mountain State the now serene lawyer gracefully raised his hat and said: "Judge, we had a very pleasant ride together. I am greatly obliged for your company, and hope at some future occasion to have the honor of a drive with you again."

Paris Sharpers.

The footman and the umbrella "lays" are the latest inventions of Parisian criminals. A fashionably-dressed woman enters a shop and "lifts" anything she can. If she is detected, up comes her discreet footman with a plump pocketbook and explains that madame, a lady of high rank, is a kleptomaniac, and that he is charged by her family to follow her about, prevent her from taking anything, or if she eludes his vigilance, pay for the articles taken. As seven times in ten she is not noticed, the trick is very profitable. In the umbrella "lay" a nattily-dressed gentleman carries an umbrella with the cover pulled down a trifle and the ribs a little opened; he calls at a jeweler's, hangs the umbrella upon the show-case while he examines some rings and sweeps one of the triukets into it. If it is not missed, so much the better. If it is, there is a scene of indignation, the gentleman insists on being searched, and of course nothing is found; but if the shopman remains very suspicious the ring is discovered in its accidental hiding-place and returned with a profusion of apologies and received with as many regrets for the unworthy suspicion; then the parties part laughing over the curious accident, and the gentleman goes off jauntily to work another shop.

A Joke on Nicolini.

[From the London Mayfair.]

One day Signor Nicolini called on Mr. Gye, and abruptly informed him that madam could not sing that evening. "Why not?" asked Mr. Gye. "The cook has left," said Nicolini, "and since madam has had no dinner she cannot sing." "Does the signora dine luxuriously?" asked Mr. Gye. "No," said Nicolini, "she usually has soup, fish, *entree*, roast meat and pudding." "I should have thought, then," said Mr. Gye, "that the defection of a cook need not have proved an insuperable difficulty in the way of dinner. You, my Signor Nicolini, cannot have too short a memory as to have forgotten the preparations for so simple a meal." Nicolini did not like this pointed reference to his former occupation, and furiously left the room. Mme. Patti did not sing that night, but Mr. Gye had his joke.

TWELVE years ago a poor man in Oakland, Cal., across the bay from San Francisco, pre-empted a long stretch of mud flats on the bay shore, erecting a shanty there and living in it. He has just been awarded $95,000 gold coin for his twelve years' guardianship and his "squatter rights."

MUSIC Students and Teachers wishing the best instructions at small expense should address J. A. COOPER, Edinboro, Pa.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

Softly, oh! softly, the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly with tenderest care;
Sorrow and care did they often bring nigh thee;
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear.
Growing old gracefully,
Gracefully fair.

Far from the storms that are washing the ocean:
Nearer each day to the pleasant home light;
Far from the waves that are big with commotion,
Under full sail and the harbor in sight!
Growing old cheerfully,
Cheerful and bright.

Past all the winds that were adverse and chilling;
Past all the islands that lured thee to rest;
Past all the currents that wooed thee unwilling,
Far from the port of the land of the blest,
Growing old peacefully,
Peacefully and blest.

Never a feeling of envy or sorrow,
Where the bright faces of children are seen;
Never a year from their youth would'st thou borrow,
Thou dost remember what lieth between.
Growing old willingly,
Gladly, I ween!

Rich in experience that angels might covet;
Rich in a faith that has grown with thy years;
Rich in a love that grew from and above it;
Soothing thy sorrows and hushing thy fears;
Growing old wealthily,
Loving and dear.

Hearts at the sound or thy coming are lightened,
Ready and willing thy hand to relieve;
Many a face at thy kind words has brightened,
It is more blessed to give than receive!"
Growing old happily;
Blest, we believe.

—*Christian Globe.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTIVATION OF CELERY.—Many edible plants most valuable as food, or as a relish, are omitted in the list, even when a respectable garden is attempted by the farmer, and for the reason that without some definite knowledge as to the cultivation failure is pretty sure to follow. One of these, celery, quite easy to grow, and most valuable in itself, is quite generally neglected, or when its cultivation is attempted, failure results oftener than success. One reason is the prevailing idea that it must be grown in trenches, carefully watered, and specially manured. When very early celery, or extra long stalks are desired, it is better to grow in trenches. Such had better be left to the professional gardener who has plenty of means at hand to force and protect it during droughts.

For early and late winter use it is easily raised by planting near the surface of the ground, though there is no objection to planting in a shallow trench thrown out with a horse hoe and enriched in the bottom with good compost. In any case the richer the soil, the easier the cultivation and the better the celery. In fact on a poor soil success will never be attained without plenty of manure, and the manure used for the current season must be thoroughly decomposed.

For late celery, open such a trench or trenches as you may be able to with a horse hoe, and about five feet apart, if more than one is wanted. Fill these half or more full with rich rotten manure. Run the horse hoe again through the trench, not so deep as before, to spread and partially mix the manure with the earth. Plant the celery therein, pressing the earth pretty firmly about the roots. Water the whole well, and after the water has settled entirely away, draw the mixed earth from the sides well about the base and stalks of the plants, taking care that the earth do not cover the heart or central shoot. If the plants are large and rather long it is better that the tops of the leaves be cut away, as it will prevent undue transpiration from the leaves.

From July 10 to 20 is the best time for planting late celery, though we have grown fair stalks from planting made the 10th of August in a favorable season. Planted as we have directed, at a distance of six inches in the row, using only dwarf sorts,—white solid is as good as any,—the weather must be very hot and unfavorable to seriously injure the plants. If this occur, water once again thoroughly, and they will be all right.

All the subsequent cultivation is to keep the ground clean, and from time to time draw the earth around the growing stalks so they may grow upright. If this is neglected you will have difficulty in the blanching. After the heat of the season is over, and cool nights come on, the celery will grow fast, and so continue until pretty hard frosts come. It must then be lifted and taken care of for winter, the principal part of the blanching being done in the trenches in which it is stored for use as wanted.

If celery is required for use in October and November, the same general directions are to be observed. The celery may be grown without trenches, but some means must be at hand for thoroughly watering the ground if drought occurs. There should also be at least three feet of space left on each side of the row to provide for soil for earthing the plants, since this must be entirely performed and the plants blanched in the rows where they grow. The farmer's family will, however care very little for celery so early in the season; for at that time there is a variety of green stuff at command. Celery is most valuable during the winter months. Then it is one of the most delicate as it is one of the most healthful of relishes, and should be found upon every farmer's table.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FENCES—A more vital or important question cannot interest the farming classes of to-day, than this, as they look forward into the future quarter of a century, and query as regards the rail timber from which they shall have to draw their new supply to make good that which will have then perished from decay. It is evident that unless a systematic and strictly enforced law be adopted in relation to the planting of rail-producing timber, the young farmer of to-day, will, in time, be obliged to look elsewhere for fencing than in the productions of our forests. And even then, it is a question whether or no the present supply of some kind is so exhausted, that a new growth could not be raised in time to fill the place of the fast disappearing woods, that have so long afforded a substantial and durable division for our fields. Already the price which rails have brought in the market have suggested to many intelligent farmers the feasibility of hedges of various kinds, which have proven in many cases to reach the height of their expectations; and it is regretted to say, that the reserve has been experienced in as many more. However, that experience has resulted in the universal favor bestowed upon a few hardy plants, which have comparatively run the gauntlet of all objections, and to-day stand out as noble, cheap, and lasting defenders of our fields. But as there are a thousand and one drawbacks, in certain localities, to the practicability of any kind of hedge whatever, few timely suggestions as to the only and last means left for the enclosing of our farms, may be of some benefit to those who do not already know the facts. There are many places on the farm where locusts may be planted, and in a few years made serviceable as posts of the best quality. These set twelve feet apart, with three or four light rails to a panel, will make a cheap and durable fence for a long number of years, and leave many good rails from the majority of crooked fences of the same length. The ground rail may be raised from a foot and a half to two feet, providing there are no small stock to run in the field. This would throw a three-rail fence high enough to stop most animals of unruly habits, and preserve the lower rail from decay by coming in contact with the ground. At the ends, the rails may be fastened to the posts on alternate sides, with wires passing through the posts and drawn tightly over the ends of the rails, which might be set slightly into a mortise to make them more firm. This is far preferable to the fence on the same plan, with the exception of wire posts cemented in rocks, which is liable to topple from effects of the frost, while the posts, if set sufficiently deep, present no obstacle in this respect. It would be hardly advisable to pull down a well staked and capped fence to make one of the above description, unless one had posts on hand and wished to make a fence of twice its length, and objected to paying the market price for rails. Though where ever a crooked fence is being left, one's time or money can receive no greater returns than in the reblocking, and thus keeping the lower rails from decay. Few of us realize nowadays that a good sound rail is worth the five cents which we so tenaciously cling to. A fence of wire panels is a very passable one, though objected to by many as being a snare for horses when running about the pasture in the dark nights. Finally, when there is sufficient protection from the wind, a light board fence of three to four panels may answer as a cheaper one than the crooked rail, providing one does not have to buy the posts, which is ever an objection to a cheap fence, as such ought to be either cedar, or locust, and which sell in the market at too good a price.

G. H. W.

STALLIONS—It is a commonly received notion that castrating a stallion, after he has arrived at mature years, will make him dull and lazy, but the idea is altogether erroneous. Such displays of animation as are excited purely by his sexual desires will of course be wanting, but aside from these no change in his disposition will be manifested. Any horse that is kept closely stabled and given but little exercise, as in the case with most stallions, will, when brought out, show a playful disposition; but when put at regular work, much of this will disappear. Very few horses are gelded on the European continent, and yet the stallions that are used for work are found to be as tractable and quiet as geldings would be under similar circumstances.

Stallions are usually greatly superior to mares and geldings in courage. It is a rare thing to find a stallion that is "skittish," or easily scared. In this particular, castration produces a great change in most horses. The horse that, as a stallion, was not afraid of anything, could not be frightened, and was never known to be shy, or run away from any object, often becomes a timid, flighty creature when gelded. The stallion, in a herd of wild horses, appears to consider himself the protector of the herd, and instead of flying at the approach of danger, is rather disposed to stand his ground, and in many cases even to act on the aggressive, and never deigns to fly until the females of his herd are in motion. This same cool indifference to danger appears to attach to the domesticated stallion, and makes him much less liable than a mare or gelding to take fright and shy or run away.—*Live Stock Journal.*

RUN-DOWN LANDS.—The Southern *Agriculturist* thus advocates the use of clover. It is unfortunately a fact, however, that on some lands clover seeds will not "take," and in order to insure success, careful working of the soil and the use of plaster and lime are absolutely necessary.

If you have an old worn out piece of land, now is the time to rejuvenate it. Clover seed is cheaper than ever known in this market. At any price and at all times it is and ever will be the cheapest fertilizer known to agriculture. No land so poor but will grow clover and the longer it is grown the richer the soil becomes. If the land is not designed for any other crop, plow, pulverize, and after sowing drag it with a brush or go over it with a roller. Do not be afraid to invest in seed or in sowing sufficient quantity after it is bought. If you are sowing especially to enrich your land, sow clover only; if for pasture, the more kinds the better the stock will do. Your lands treated thus can be reclaimed and you will soon see that some magician has been silently at work for you.

A CHINESE COMPOST.—In China, during the summer months, all kinds of vegetable refuse are mixed with turf, straw, grass, peat, weeds and earth, collected into heaps and, when quite dry, set on fire. After several days of slow combustion, the entire mass is converted into a kind of black earth. This compost is only employed for the manuring of seed. When seed time arrives, one man makes holes in the ground, another follows with the seed, which he places in the holes. While a third adds this black earth. The young seed planted in this manure grows with such extraordinary vigor that, it is thereby enabled to push its rootlets through the hard, solid soil, and to collect its mineral constituents.

FIELD-MULCHING.—This heading reads rather formidable, but otherwise is as simple as possible. It is this: That in removing the hay from the field the "*rakings*" *should be allowed to remain*, for two reasons: One is that it will not pay for the labor in gathering them up; the other that it *does* pay, and twice over, it being scattered over the field and *acting as a mulch to the opposed roots of the stable.* It keeps the roots cool and moist and will add largely to the next year's yield of timothy or orchard-grass. Many first-class farmers already do this, but there are so many who do not that it may be worth while to remind them of the advantages of it.

Mark Twain on Profanity.

In a note to the publishers of his justly celebrated Scrap Book, the famous humorist observes that he invented and patented it, "not to make money out of it, but to economize the profanity of this country." "For," he continues, "you know when the average man wants to find his scrap book he can't find his paste—then he swears; or if he finds it, it is dried so hard that it is only fit to eat—then he swears; if he uses mucilage, it mingles with the ink, and next year he cannot read his scrap. The result is barrels and barrels of profanity." There is another circumstance in life under which the average man is liable to indulge in unlimited profanity. It is when the "family physician" sends him a bill of one or two hundred dollars for treating his wife, while that lady's face has become paler than ever, through the merciless persecutions of caustics and mechanical contrivances. If he does not impulsively send the whole medical profession on a subterranean journey, it is because he is a saint and deserves to be translated. The local treatment generally employed by physicians in this class of diseases is not only barbarous but productive of almost irreparable harm. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as a uterine tonic and restoritive, has won unqualified praise from thousands of grateful women.

Weekly Post.

JAS P. BARR ..... WM. SCHOYER.
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THAT CASE OF FORGERY.

The POTTER Committee has shown the fact, by the documents themselves, as well as by the sworn statement of Judge LEVISEE, one of the Louisiana electors, that of the two Louisiana certificates that went to the Electoral Commission, one was irregular, because in conflict with the Constitution and the laws, and the other a forgery. There is no dispute about this; it is conceded on all hands; but the plea has been put in that as the electors voted for HAYES, it mattered little if the record of their action was illegal and a forgery, as it embodied a substantial fact. This is true, but the fact of forgery becomes important when it is known that members of the Electoral Commission were aware of the forgery, and although on technical grounds they decided no evidence of the Returning Board crimes should be received, such sticklers were they for the letter of the law, yet they did not hesitate to base their action, in awarding the vote of Louisiana to HAYES, on papers known to be constitutionally void as well as forged.

In KELLOGG'S examination on Saturday, he testified that on his arrival in Washington, before the Louisiana case came before the Commission, he told three of the Republican counsel—EVARTS, STOUGHTON and CHANDLER—of the illegality of the forged certificate marked as No. 3. It was after KELLOGG told this, that MORTON introduced a resolution, unlike the formal finding of the Commission, in which he rested the electoral vote on the first and informal certificate and not on both, No. 1, the valid and constitutionally informal, and No. 3 the formal and forged certificate. MORTON'S resolution ran in this way:

Resolved, That the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President.

It was after KELLOGG told Mr. EVARTS of the flaw in the second certificate—KELLOGG says only the misdate and not the forgery—that Mr. EVARTS used this significant language before the Commission:

> What then is the state of proof as presented on the certificates, in aid or supplement or contradiction of which this proof allunde is to be introduced? The first certificate contains in itself every certainty and every conclusive credential that the laws and the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of Louisiana, prescribe.

KELLOGG swears that at the critical moment the Republican counsel were told one fact to justify this guarded utterance; but of course they were told more. MORTON, it is evident, knew of the forgery; so probably did GARFIELD and JOE BRADLEY. But the knowledge hardly extended to the majority of the Commission, for the formal finding recites that they gave the vote of Louisiana to HAYES on "certificates marked Nos. 1 and 3." No. 1 was in violatio of the Constitution and the laws, while No. 3 was a forgery. Both papers would have been kicked out of any court in the Union as of no legal value, yet the Presidency was determined on them by the Electoral Commissioners, who on other questions were such great sticklers for technical regularity. Had the knowledge of the informality and forgery been made public, the Electoral Commission would have been compelled to give the vote of Louisiana to TILDEN, or have excluded it from the count. In either event, the honest choice of the people would have become President, and Fraudulent HAYES have escaped historic infamy.

The person suspected of having forged the signatures of the electors to "certificate No. 3," is one KELLY, KELLOGG'S messenger when Governor. The POTTER Committee has been endeavoring to get him before it, but KELLY has disappeared. He was at Lake Providence, La., recently, but was spirited away from there by a man named KENNEDY, an employe of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. KELLOGG testified he secured KENNEDY leave of absence since the investigation commenced, and that he went to Louisiana, of course to get KELLY away from the process of the Committee. We presume it will turn out that KELLY has been sent out of the country by HAYES to some "warm climate." The spiriting away of a man who forged the signatures of Presidential electors, and under summons to appear before a Committee of the House of Representatives, may turn out a a pretty serious business, and "Senator" KELLOGG'S part in it should be thoroughly investigated.

THE HEATED TERM.

The St. Louis papers have a terrible record of results of the hot weather of Sunday. The thermometer ranged between 99 and 105 for several days, and on Sunday 111 was reached. On Tuesday afternoon, on the cool or shady sides of the street it ran up as high as 95 in Pittsburgh, and in-doors, remote from the reflected heat of the sun, marked 85. In St. Louis on Monday, the fatal cases of sun stroke exceeded those of Sunday, the telegraph reporting one hundred and fifty cases, and between forty and fifty of the number fatal. On Tuesday, the number of cases had decreased considerably, the number reported not exceeding thirty. Chicago also suffered, twenty-five cases being reported. The effects of the heat were felt throughout the Northwest, scarcely a town escaping its ravages.

A glance at the record of fatal cases in St. Louis impresses the importance of temperance in eating and drinking, and avoiding as much as possible hard work or over-exertion in the sun. This is a necessity for persons whose vital resources are impaired by illness or age. Many of the St. Louis cases were of persons who had over-indulged in spirituous liquors. The churches, it is stated, were deserted on Sunday, the evening services being suspended, while the beer gardens and saloons were thronged. Dr. LOOMIS of New York, who has had large experience in cases of sunstroke, communicated to a *World* interviewer the other day these suggestions on the dangers of the heated term, which may be read with interest and profit:

Dr. Loomis said that sun-stroke is not a disease which occurs suddenly and strikes a person down without warning. There is always a premonitory or preparatory stage. This is characterized by restlessness, excitement and inability to sleep, all of which are due to the effects of heat prolonged through several days. The effect of the heat may be assisted by over stimulation with alcoholic drinks, mental shock and over-taxation of the body and mind. In addition to these symptoms there are lassitude, want of appetite and increased thirst. The patients say that they feel hot but cannot sweat. The greater number of cases is observed in laborers working out of doors, although they may not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is also noticed in this stage that the pulse is increased in frequency and that the temperature of the skin is raised above the natural standard, which is 98 to 99 degrees. After this period of restlessness and excitement comes vertigo or dizziness and faintness, which rapidly or gradually pass into the state of unconsciousness called sunstroke. The termination of this stage is, naturally, recovery or death. Dr. Loomis expressed his belief that, in the majority of cases, the premonitory stage exists, but the greater number of the persons affected are habitual drinkers of stimulants, and keep on drinking to relieve their great thirst, until they fall unconscious. Thus the first stage may exist without causing any alarm.

There is no particular occupation, Dr. Loomis said, which predisposed to this affection. Of the two great classes of men, those who labor with their brains and those who labor with their muscles, the latter are more likely to be sunstruck. All of the conditions are aggravated if the day be calm, as even the slightest breeze would assist the evaporation of the perspiration, and so keep the temperature of the body down. As an illustration of the fact that it is the effect of heat prolonged through several days that causes sunstroke, the instances are cited of persons who go into a hot furnace and remain there for a short time without injury. The question whether or not certain cases of sunstroke will terminate fatally depends entirely upon the heat of the body. If the temperature rises rapidly and cannot be reduced quickly the patient will die. There is no given degree, however, which when reached can be called fatal. About two years ago Dr. Loomis had in one of his wards at Bellevue Hospital a sunstruck patient whose bodily heat attained the remarkable height of 110 degrees, 12 degrees above the natural standard, yet this patient recovered. Within a few days a patient was admitted to the same hospital whose temperature Tuesday night was 107 degrees. Wednesday morning he was reported as doing well.

There is no time a day at which a sunstroke may be expected to occur. It is seldom noticed before 10 A. M., and may occur in the night time. Dr. Loomis had a case of a woman who had been ironing all day in a close hot room, taking no stimulants, and drinking cold tea to relieve her thirst. She was "sunstruck" at 11 P. M.

The main points which Dr. Loomis thinks should be impressed upon the public with regard to sunstroke are as follows:

Living in filthy rooms predisposes to sunstroke.

Living in rooms where the air is hot and calm predisposes to sunstroke.

Drinking alcholic liquors predisposes to sunstroke.

Using physical exertion for a prolonged time, as in the case of laborers, predisposes to sunstroke.

Diet has little to do with this affection. People may eat during the summer months any kind of fresh nourishing meat or vegetables that they fancy.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

We appeal to our party friends in all districts to refrain from unseemly wrangles, to cultivate the utmost good feeling, and join the constituted agents of the party in their efforts to win one of the most important and splendid triumphs that will ever grace the history of the Democracy of this State.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A good way to commence would be for the *Patriot* to stop its feeble assaults on Speaker RANDALL; or is it committed to the theory that the defeat of the Speaker is more important than a Democratic representative from the Third district? Mr. DILL is unfortunate in some of his self-asserted champions. Senator WALLACE did him no end of harm by appearing in the State Convention, and championing his nomination, endeavoring to make it appear it was a "WALLACE set-up." Nothing could have been more unjust, and it has been the labor of Democrats in Western Pennsylvania to remove this impression Mr. DILL was nominated on his own merits, and the nomination would have been made with greater spontaneity and cordiality had Senator WALLACE and Speaker RANDALL both remained at Washington attending to their legitimate duties. The Democracy of Pennsylvania just now are very sensitive as to the imputation of anything in the line of CAMERON management of the party organization or Conventions, no matter who attempts it. If the *Patriot* thinks it a good way to "cultivate the utmost good feeling" by assailing the Democratic Speaker of the House, and lending itself to a scheme to knife him in his district, it has queer notions certainly of the forbearance of others. After a miscroscopic observation of political affairs, we think Pennsylvania Democrats can stand the existence of two such extraordinarily great men as Senator WALLACE and Speaker RANDALL without going for each other's wool to decide who of the two carries the heaviest guns. The party existed before their day, and will live and flourish after they have gone to their rewards, or whatever else the dose for sins committed in the flesh may be.

THE undemonstrative nature of John Bull was thoroughly aroused on Tuesday, by the return of Lord BEACONSFIELD to London. His reception appears to have been hearty and enthusiastic, and came from the masses as well as the lordlings and officials, even prominent Liberals taking part. The reason of this is not difficult to catch. For years, England has been gradually sinking to the grade of a second rate power in continental politics, under the GLADSTONE policy of non-intervention and letting things drift. BEACONSFIELD has reversed this by a firm and decided policy, and backed by a great showing of military preparations, and the undoubted support of the English people, has determined the conditions of peace agreed on at Berlin, and thus restored England's prestige as a leading, if not the leading European Power. But for his firmness and preparations to make his demands good, Russia would probably have had things her own way, and cut up the map of south-eastern Europe to suit herself. As English influence and policy is much more on the side of liberty, good government and civilization than Russia's, BEACONSFIELD'S diplomatic triumph can safely be welcomed by Americans.

THIS sort of thing ought to be stopped. Here is Professor MARSH of Yale College, among the fossils and petrifactions of Colorado, making discoveries indicating that creation is now on the descending scale of the evolution theory. He has found a "dionsaur," at Como, Colorado, an interesting relic of the crocodile order of animated nature, which was at least a hundred feet in length. The remains give evidence that the "dionsaur," like ARTEMUS WARD'S "amoosinn' little cuss," the kangaroo, stood upon its hind-legs, and of course could have "pecked" its daily rations from a house-top as high as the Monongahela House. But the "pterodactyle," also found by Professor MARSH in Colorado, rather lays over the "dionsaur," for its wings were from thirty to forty feet in length, something like the famous birds that were one's delight and wonder in the Arabian Nights. An interesting fowl truly, to be seen sailing through space. "The time when these animals existed must of course have been hundreds of thousands of years before the age of man." No doubt of it, else there must have been a proportionate development, to have held dominion over the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field. But probably the scientists will yet uncover human petrifactions that will complete their theories, and show that man as he now exists is but an infinitesimal abstract of his antideluvian predecessor.

THE Democrats of the Fourth district on Tuesday named their candidates for the Assembly, and this week their names have a place in our columns with the rest of the ticket. Messrs. JAMES G. WELDON, JAMES M. TAYLOR, JOHN W. CARLE, and JOSEPH HAYS are the Democratic standard bearers in this grossly misrepresented district, comprised of the Eleventh and the Seventeenth to Thirty-sixth wards inclusive. The disposition to indorse Mr. STRAHLEY, one of the National nominees, was squelched for the reason that the gentleman declined to assert before the Convention that he had not renounced his allegiance to the Democratic party, the requirement made of him by the new party. Great as the dissatisfaction has been over the course of Allegheny county members of the last House, in no place did greater dissatisfaction exist than with the members from this district, some of whom are again on the Republican ticket. With men on the Democratic ticket of fine ability, spotless integrity and unblemished reputation like the gentlemen nominated Tuesday last the voters of the district can have no excuse for being misrepresented next year. The nominations are both wise and judicious and the ticket exceptionally strong.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* has given a moderate and kindly support to Mr. HAYES, but in view of the Louisiana appointments of Returning Board frauds, it is forced to concede that "the cant of civil service reform never before sounded so much like cant even when GRANT renominated SHEPPARD for District Commissioner, after Congress had kicked him out for being a rogue." And the New York *Times*, in an article on the "disintegration of parties," which it thinks is going on, has these speculations on the effect of the HAYES medicine on the Republican party:

> The Federal administration disturbs less than the financial question; the range of its influence is narrow, and the dissensions it fosters are tinged with a contemptuous disregard for itself. But the tendency of its proceedings, its vacillation and hypocrisy, its attempts to clutch a power it cannot wield, its constant disposition to make those who created it ashamed of their responsibility,—all serve to alienate thoughtful Republicans and to consolidate and strengthen the influences whose repression was two years ago regarded as essential to the usefulness and success of the party. It matters not that Mr. Hayes "means well." A weak President is one of the worst of Presidents. Nor is there much satisfaction in Mr. Sherman's anxiety to anticipate resumption after having given aid and comfort to measures that endanger its permanence. The infirmities of the President and the wiles of his Secretory of the Treasury are a perpetual source of party embarrassment. They excite ridicule at the expense of principle, and they give rise to plans in which the humiliation of the administration will be linked with the success of the persons and schemes it has striven to crush. The administration cannot gain and the party must suffer.

CHAIRMAN SPEER of the Democratic State Committee, has been making a tour of the oil country, "prospecting," as they say up there. He spoke at Edenburg the other evening, to a large meeting, although his mission is not an oratorical one. He expresses great confidence Mr. DILL will be elected by a round majority, and that we will make Congressional gains. The Legislature is the great issue, and that means CAMERON or anti-CAMERON. In Luzerne county, the Nationals are falling away from MASON and going for DILL. It is conceded that the National county ticket will be elected. A correspondent writes: "It has been artfully constructed of good average candidates, representing all elements, Irish, Welsh, American and negro. By the way, all the negroes are Nationals. There is only one "black" Republican in Wilkesbarre."

EDITORAL MENTION.

THE Indian agents provoke a war, the army has to do the fighting, and the people foot the bill. Is it not about time the Quaker policy and the hymn book style of dealing with this great question was abandoned, and the whole matter turned over into the hands of the only men who ever were capable of dealing justly and fairly with the Indian, the officers of the regular army?

THE Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has written a communication in reference to the yield of wheat in Pennsylvania for the present year. He sets down the crop at 18,500,000 bushels, and although he he does not give the average yield per acre, we infer from other data given by him that it will be about fifteen bushels per acre, an amount for less than most people think. In 1871, when we grew our largest yield, 19,339,000 bushels, the average was only 16.2 per acre. Our crop this year, he maintains, will not exceed that of 1876, when the average yield per acre was a little over thirteen bushels.

IT is stated that farmers in some parts of Illinois and Indiana are paying from $2 to $2 50 per day for harvesters, and cannot get what help they want at that. And yet thousands of tramps are infesting the country, refusing to work at the wages offered, begging, stealing, threatening to destroy farming machinery, and sometimes carrying threats into execution. These fellows travel in large gangs, fifty or more at a time, taking possession of railroad trains, and running them according to their own sweet will, as they could make anybody believe they were hunting for work in that organized fashion.

THERE is nothing so popular as war, except peace. BEACONSFIELD now stands where MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON once did, in the eyes of England. He accomplished, without loss of life, what her renowned warriors did with the sword, and become what they did not, the arbiter of Europe. The peevish and pompous GLADSTONE sought indeed to avert war, but at the expense of his country, which but for the dash and pluck of DISRAELI would have been treated as a second rate power, and snubbed by the rest of Europe. He is now ready to be made a Duke and marry the Queen.

WE get a glimpse of the origin of Indian troubles, in the fraud and rascality just discovered on the part of a reverend agent at one of the Sioux agencies. His stealings have been going on since 1870, and in that time the D. D. has accumulated a fortune, acquired an interest in three Nevada silver mines, built a hotel, and purchased two ranches, all for the glory of GOD and the conversion of the savages. His name is the Reverend Doctor LIVINGSTON, and he is a sprout of GRANT'S Indian policy. This business will go on with its sequence of Indian wars and butcheries, until the care of the Indians is transferred to the War Department.

WHAT the POTTER investigation is doing, says the *Nation*, is not fastening guilt on any person not hitherto suspected, or revealing any flaw in the "President's" title, but letting the world know what kind of people they were who had charge of the State government and worked the political machine in Louisiana from 1868 to last year. To say that—

> Their manners and morals, and the stories they tell of each other, read like a chapter of jail yard gossip, and that every one of them ought to be in the Penitentiary, is putting the case mildly. It is not exaggeration to say that it was an unlawful thing to have left the government of a civilized community in such hands so long, and lamentable and alarming that the scamps should have been able to palm themselves off so long as good people at the North and suffering friends of the black man.

THE Producers Petroleum Union has submitted a plan to the oil producers, by which they hope to extricate the oil business from its present depressed condition, consequent on over production and the influence of the Standard Company. The plan is for the producers to place in the hands of the local unions the control and sale of the oil product, and only so much of this production will be put on the market as the consumption of the world will demand and maintain at a fair price, the remainder to be held in reserve until such time as the market will stand it without depression. The plan is believed to be superior to any one yet suggested, and its outcome will be awaited with interest.

A LAW passed at the last session of the Legislature of Virginia went into operation on the first of July, restoring the whipping-post as a punishment for petty larceny. While it may be true that imprisonment is no adequate punishment for offenders of this kind, who often like to lie in a jail and be fed at the public expense, yet the return to the "relic of barbarism" is to be regretted. The whipping-post and imprisonment for debt were abandoned by civilization about the same time, and upon the whole the abandonment has worked well. We notice that the first person whipped under the Virginia law was at Norfolk the other day. The victim was a petty thief,—a white man—and the castigator a colored constable.

THERE are more ugly developments about a New York Savings Bank, that has failed and swindled its poor depositors. Mr. HAHN, the ex-Secretary of the Teutonia bank declares under oath that, being urged to do so by the trustees, he bought bonds for the bank at various times, charged them in the bank books at higher figures than he paid for them, and divided the difference equally among the trustees from time to time, taking the money out of the bank funds. He gives dates and amounts, and asserts that the trustees knew perfectly well where the money came from, and how it came. He also asserts that up to 1876 a percentage of the salaries paid to the President, Treasurer, and himself was actually divided among the trustees.

THE Ohio Democrat have their own fun in making nominations for Congress. At New Philadelphia, the delegates of the Fifteenth district balloted six hundred times without making a nomination. Getting tired of the monotony and worn out by the heat they adjourned to meet at Mt. Vernon on the 29th of July, when they will go at it again. In the Defiance district Mr. HILL was nominated on the thirty-seventh ballot, on the second day of the Convention. In the Fifth district, after two hundred ballotings, General BEN LE FEVRE was nominated. In these three district a nomination on the part of the Democrats is equivalent to an election, which explains the tenacity of the delegates as well as candidates. The Republicans in the Steubenville district balloted one hundred and thirty times before they nominated Dr. UPDEGRAFF.

MR. HAYES gave the lie to all his civil service professions as decidedly, in removing the New York customs officials against whom there was no complaint, as he did in giving office to the Louisiana ragamuffins. He put out CONKLING men and put in anti-CONKLING men. The cause was purely political and personal. The CONKLING papers accept the gauge of battle, and go for HAYES and SHERMAN with delightful vigor, and it looks as if this petty persecution of the Senator would aid him in his plans to secure a re-election. People naturally take kindly to a man against whom HAYES displays his feeble animosities. We don't know but it serves CONKLING right too, for if he had made that promised speech against counting the vote of Louisiana, after the Electoral Commission had accepted the forged certificates, he would not now be troubled with HAYES.

IT is not alone in the arrest of German citizens and their severe punishment for the most trivial offenses, that the exciting scare and despotic reaction in Germany manifests itself. Foreigners visiting Berlin are subjected to arbitrary regulations, which materially abridge their comfort and free locomotion. An imperial decree has just been published in the *Official Gazette* rigidly ordering that until further notice all strangers, whatever their nationality, arriving in Berlin, must be provided with passports or papers of legitimation. This extends, also, to all persons wishing to reside in that city. The passport system had virtually become so obsolete throughout Europe that it was believed that passports were unnecessary, except for the pecuniary benefit of ambassadors and consuls; but now a person venturing into Berlin without such official authorization may literally run his head into a noose.

THE *Graphic* continues its war on the legal highwaymen who rob widows and orphans. Its latest case is that of an estate amounting to $12,000, belonging to Mrs. CATHERINE M. BINGHAM, of New York, which has vanished on account of their peculiar manipulations. First, A. J. ROGERS took charge of it as administrator, in 1870, and was after awhile succeeded by ISAAC W. DAYTON. Large payments were made for expenses. Mrs. BINGHAM brought suit against DAYTON, and got a judgment directing him to pay over to her $7,000 out of the original $12,000. DAYTON appeared before the Surrogate and showed that he had only $4,400 left, and this he immediately paid over to other lawyers for their invaluable services, *and brought in a bill for fifty-three dollars against the widow!* The Court told her there was no redress, whereupon the widow became insane, and was sent to an asylum. But lawyers must be supported, somehow.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY, at present in Paris, is writing to his old paper, the Philadelphia *Press*. In a recent letter, referring to English views of American affairs, he said: "A few months since we had a loud and long clamor against the silver bill, and an abundance of threats as to its effect upon our national securities in Europe. You hear nothing more on that subject now. Very few of our Governments (bonds) held on British account have been returned, and the new issue has been largely taken by our own people. The fact is there is nothing safer for British investors than American securities." Here is another lesson for Wall street to ponder over. During the whole time the silver bill was before Congress, and was being discussed in the public press, these financial pundits declared the measure was an act of repudiation, disgraceful to the Government and utterly destructive of its credit abroad. Four months upset the sinister prophesies. Our credit, if there is any change, is improved, and nothing safer remains for British investors than American securities.

THE theory of the contestants of the Vanderbilt will has at least been made distinct. An immense amount of testimony has been taken, showing the weaknesses of Commodore Vanderbilt in his declining years. All his physical troubles have been displayed. Much vicious gossip has been taken in the way of testimony, the object of which was not apparent. But it is clear from the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, on Friday, that the attack of those seeking to break the will is directed to the susceptibility of the Commodore to the charms of women. It has been charged—one and perhaps several persons have sworn it—that William Vanderbilt said his father would always be under the influence of some woman, and should be looked after in that particular. The purpose is to show that the second Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt was the representative of William H. Vanderbilt, and used her influence for the disposition of the great estate, as appears in the will.

ROYALTY is an expensive luxury in England, and the worst of it is that it becomes more and more expensive as each of the Queen's numerous children is settled in life. At the next session of Parliament, the Government will demand a marriage allowance of £50,000 a year for the Duke of Connaught, who was recently betrothed to a Prussian princess. This was the sum voted in 1874 to the Duke of Edinburgh, and will be in addition to the $75,000 a year which the Duke of Connaught already draws from the State. The allowance to the Prince of Wales voted in 1863, on his marriage, was $206,000 a year; in addition to which the Princess of Wales has $50,000 a year. The Princess Royal draws $40,000 a year; the Duke of Edinburgh, $125,000 a year; the Princess Alice, $30,000 a year, and the Princess Helena and the Princess Louise the same. The total amount paid by the nation to the Queen's children is $855,000 a year. Since their Royal Highnesses happily came of age the nation has contributed over $7,500,000 for their maintenance, and yet the Queen is immensely rich, and well able to take care of all of them without any help from the people.

ANOTHER of Mr. Hayes' "special cases" was that of Lieutenant E. W. Maxwell, United States army, just dismissed from the service for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, some of which conduct consisted in drawing pay for one month five several times. He had been a member of the Springfield, Massachusetts, police force, became a corrupt special constable of the State in the pay of liquor dealers, secured a place in the United States secret service bureau, joined the church, married, accompanied William E Chandler to Florida, helping that budding statesman to steal the State for Hayes was detailed to accompany the President elect on his journey from Fremont to Washington, and last summer was appointed from civil life to a lieutenancy in the army. This was done just after West Point had graduated a large class for which no place could be found. The young man turns out as might have been expected, and Hayes has no apologies to make the public. But then he promised only to reform the civil, and the Maxwell appointment was in the military service.

THE Self-Binding Harvester is the particular object of spite among the ignorant and misguided men of Ohio who are sending warning messages to the farmers. The machine has only been generally introduced this year, and is a marvel of inventive genius, combining with the reaping of the grain the binding of it into bundles, and thus dispensing with the manual labor always hitherto required for this process. The raid of the farm hands is already producing such effect that the manufacturers find their trade seriously affected.

THE system of forcing school children to ruin their health and destroy their eyesight by over study is attracting attention at Berlin, Germany. The Minister of Public Instruction has issued circulars requesting information from parents concerning the number of hours devoted by their children to the learning of their lessons, and the German government will probably institute a reform in this respect—an example which might be profitably followed in the United States.

A YOUTHFUL correspondent from Millerstown, wants to know "how much money it would cost a year to be a West Point cadet, including board, clothing and books." If you are lucky enough to get the appointment, and pass the examination, Uncle Sam will provide you with every thing needful, as an ample allowance is given every cadet. Stonewall Jackson, we have seen it stated "footed it," from Virginia to West Point, and made his appearance there in an ungainly costume of Virginia homespun.

A FEW years ago Isaac Friedlander was called the Grain King of California. He controlled a grain fleet of 300 or 400 sailing vessels, and his operations involved the use of $40,000,000 capital. He was of course the focus of envy and adulation. Two years ago he failed and his name was no longer in people's mouths. Recently he died and the telegraph announced it in two lines and that is the way hard times boil down obituaries.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Williamsport *Gazette* says that Peter Herdic has thought some of running for Congaess this fall.

THE Democratic Congressional Conferees of the Crawford-Mercer district, meet at Meadville on Tuesday next.

COLONEL W. W. HAMERSLY announces himself as a Democratic candidate for a Legislative nomination in Lehigh county

THE Nationals of the Twentieth Senatorial district held a convention at Scranton on Monday, and nominated J. B. Hickey for Senator. They resolved that labor was not opposed to capital; that the Greenback-Labor organizations are not in any sense Communistic societies, that there is no issue between the Greenback and Labor elements of the party, and that they are in favor of a division of Luzerne county.

Good Times Coming.

[New York Economist.]

Merchandise has reached the lowest possible point; the crops of the three past years have enabled the farmers to clear themselves from debt; mortgages have been lifted; farms are free from incumbrance; flocks and herds are in the fields, and the earth in generous abundance has poured forth her treasures into the lap of thrifty toil. Fruits have ripened under summer skies; meadows have rewarded the mower's scythe, and the flocks have not withholden their increase. When sickles flash amid bending grain and corn tassels wave in luxuriant growth, the land feels the touch of a new inspiration and the wheels of business turn in smoother rounds. East, West, North and South echo the promise of unprecedented harvests, and millions of broad acres under favorable weather are standing green with the waving corn. Who does not see in all this countless treasure of legitimate wealth the basis of a return to a long period of prosperity?

Bryant's Pen Pictures.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Before criticising Bryant's capacity for producing an American landscape with breadth of effect as well as faithfulness of coloring, the London *Examiner* should read his "Prairie Hymn," in which he says of the prairies:

> "Lo! they stretch
> In fairy undulations far away
> As though the ocean in his gentlest swell
> Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
> And motionless forever."

There is a breadth to that illustration as comprehensive as any that can be found in English literature.

A Communistic Sentiment.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"What we want is work and pay for doing it," said the tramp. "What kind of work?" asked a by-stander. "Unloading schooners," replied the incipient Communist—"beer schooners."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MISS VON HILLERN made and saved $7,000.

THERE are over 3,000 teachers at the White Mountains.

THE eight-hour system meets with favor. Four in a workshop and four in a beershop. —*Pic.*

UNCLE SAMUEL TILDEN is at Long Branch. He wears a white hat, gray trousers and a black coat.

Mr. HENRY IRVING appeared in London on Monday, July 8, in a farcical comedy adapted from *Pickwick* by Mrs. James Albery.

AN Indian school-ma'am has posted the following notice in the school-room: "No pupil shall eat slate pencils, chalk, coal, green fruit or throw spit-balls."

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has been compelled to decline invitations to visit the United States, Canada, and Australia, and has gone to Paris, Rome, and Berlin upon a Summer tour.

MR BEARD has reduced the expenses of the Boston Custom-house $12,000 a year. It seems that there was room for retrenchment, even in "the best managed custom-house in the country."

THE Chicago directory has had its innings, and sees St. Louis's 108,120 names and goes it 45,487 better, these 153,607 names being supposed to represent a population of 537,624 souls.

MISS MARY ANDERSON is in London. The London *Figaro* notes the fact as a "hint to English managers," from which it may be concluded that she has not yet found an engagement to her liking.

THE two great successes of the London theatrical season have been "Olivia" at the Court, and "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre. They are to be continued through the Autumnal months.

THE latest songs in England are "The Girl in the Eelskin Dress," and "O, Place a Mustard Plaster on My Breast." She should have known better than to dress that way such weather as this.

A PIOUS French priest recently gave out an announcement of a procession to take place next day as follows: "If it rains in the morning the procession will take place in the afternoon, and if it rains in the afternoon the procession will take place in the morning."

THE English critics are busy in assigning to Mr. Bryant his proper place in the poet's Pantheon. They are singularly unanimous in their estimate of his poetry. The *Athenæum* says that "nothing he wrote can be compared with two or three of the best of Campbell's lyrics."

THE Lewistown (Me.) *Journal* says that Mrs. A. M. Hill, of Wakefield, then Addie A. Morrison, befriended a British deserter twenty years ago, who was passing her father's house in Eastern Maine, and she has now inherited $1,000,000 from the grateful man, who died a bachelor.

WHEN the Czar's declaration of war was sent out to be read in all the churches of Russia, there was one Catholic priest at Warsaw who could not speak Russian, so he read the proclamation to his flock in Polish. This being against the law, he has been sent to explate his fault in Siberia.

GRACE COURTLAND, an actress, was one of the passengers on the lost steamer Idaho. She took an ax and helped cut the lifeboat loose, took an car in one of the boats, and sang a song to cheer her comrades. She lost her entire wardrobe and all her jewelry, but made no complaint whatever

JUDGE BRADLEY T. JOHNSON argues, in an elaborate paper in the *American Law Review* for July, that the States of the Union can be compelled by judgment of the National Supreme Court, supported by the force of the Union, to pay their debts when they have practically repudiated them.

ALTHOUGH French is the language of diplomacy there was more English than French spoken at the Berlin Congress. Prince Bismarck, Herr von Bulow, Count Andrassy, Count Shouvaloff and M. Waddington speak English fluently. Of the seventeen plenipotentiaries, only seven speak French well.

ENGLAND has at length taken a step against the British wife whipper. The Matrimonial Causes Amendment act, recently become a law, provides that women no longer be compelled to live with brutal husbands. The magistrates may also issue an order which shall have all the effect of a legal judicial separation.

"THERE goes Mr. Bancroft!" shout out the Newport juveniles as the venerable historian canters along the beach, sitting on his jet black steed perfectly, with his long white locks flowing loosely in the wind. Aside from his literary pleasures he finds his chief delight in his garden. His is said to be a clear case of "love among the roses," for he is in love with these beautiful flowers and is devoted to them. His rooms are always filled with fresh buds.

CHIN HAN PIN, Ambassador to the United States from China, will arrive at San Francisco, with his suite, in the steamship City of Tokio, due on the 18th inst. He is accompanied by a consular corps accredited to Cuba, Peru, and that city. Chin Han Pin is a highly educated and distinguished diplomat and statesman, and has been commissioner to several countries. He visited this country some years ago to arrange for the education of Chinese students. He will remain here about ten years, residing at Washington.

MRS JENKS has been revisiting the Postoffice Department at Washington, to take a look at the desk where she used to write when she had nothing else to do. She incidentally remarked that she was not an American citizen, and thanked God for it; declared that if the Government would put her in charge of four regiments she could carry Louisana at the next election for the Republicans; that her action in regard to the Sherman letter was a necessity; that she had decided not to enter politics again, but if she did it would be as a National, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

MR. H. B. WRIGHT, "the Congressman who is not afraid to be called a demagogue," has been sued for $70 by a Scranton constituent, who alleges that he spent that amount of money in getting up a spontaneous serenade to the glory of Mr. Wright and in circulating the Wright ticket at the polls. The constituent seems to be very mad, for when Mr. Wright jovially invited him to go out and take something replied that he was not to be bought with a drink, and when Mr. Wright observed that every New Year's day he fed the starving poor with 5,000 loaves of bread, he made answer that Mr. Wright never was lavish of sprats unless he expected a return in whales.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Lord Beaconsfield Visits the Queen.

Work of the Congress as Reviewed by Lord Salisbury.

BEACONSFIELD LIONIZED.

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE—A PERFECT OVATION TENDERED HIM.

LONDON, July 16.—A number of Lords and members of the House of Commons go to Dover to-day to welcome the Berlin plenipotentiaries. The Mayor and corporation of Dover will present Lord Beaconsfield with an address of congratulation and a special train provided for the plenipotentiaries will reach Charing Cross Railway Station at 4:45 o'clock. Lord Henry Lennox has charge of the organized demonstration of welcome.

Tickets have been issued for as many persons as the railroad station will accommodate. All the metropolitan conservative associations will be represented, but no address will be presented. All the ministers who can be absent from Parliament will be on the platform at the station. Many Liberal members of Parliament have applied for tickets to the platform, expressing a wish to make the demonstration national.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION COMPLETE.

Seats for five hundred friends of the First Lord of the Admiralty have been erected within the Admiralty enclosure in Whitehall. Downing street will be reserved for members of Parliament. Between Charing Cross and Downing street the general public will be admitted, so that the spontaneity and warmth of welcome will have to be judged by the demonstration at this point of the route. The traffic will be stopped from 4:15 until Beaconsfield's carriage passes.

The western platform of the Charing Cross station, down which the carriage road runs, has been partitioned off and white rows of raised seats skirt one side. Banks of rare flowers rise on the other, and along the sides of the carriage way. The platform is entirely hidden by flowers, and the walls of the station and entrance way are decorated with flags of the nations participating in the Congress, and clusters of national devices and emblems.

The *Times* says: "Lord Beaconsfield will be welcomed to-day as the chief actor in one of the most honorable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England. To the fame of a distinguished English statesman, he has added that of a singularly successful foreign minister, and it would be hard to say what greater distinction can remain for him."

THE STATION PACKED WITH PEOPLE.

4 P. M.—The vicinity of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square are packed with people. The passage in West Strand and Whitehall, even for pedestrians, is blocked. Charing Cross Hotel and the houses on either side of the way to Downing street are covered with flags and decorations. Many American flags are flying, including a fine display in front of the American Exchange, opposite the Charing Cross Hotel. The carriages of the nobility are constantly arriving from the direction of Pall Mall, and each is received with cheers from the crowd. At this hour the reserved seats in the station are filled. The ladies are in gala costume and the scene is very brilliant

THE PREMIER'S ARRIVAL.

5 P. M.—Lord Beaconsfield alighted at Charing Cross station at 4:30 P. M. After a brief hand shaking, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord and Lady Salisbury entered their carriage. As they drove along the West Strand there was one continuous cheer and shower of boquets. A crowd followed the carriage, cheering and throwing flowers, all the way to Downing street.

After reaching his residence, Lord Beaconsfield, in response to repeated calls from the crowd appeared at the window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but a peace he hoped with honor such as would satisfy the sovereign and the country.

WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

VIEWS OF LORD SALISBURY ON ITS RESULTS.

LONDON, July 16.—An official dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the Ministers who remained in London, dated Berlin, July 13th, is published. Lord Salisbury says the modifications obtained at the Congress are very large, affect almost all the articles of the treaty; have recovered large territory for the Sultan, and tends to assure the stability and independence of Turkey. The dispatch combats the allegation that the Government had abandoned the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular of April 6th. For this purpose it compares, point by point, the policy indicated by the circular with the decisions adopted by the Congress. The comparison shows that the object of the British policy, namely, the prevention of Russian preponderance, has been substantially attained. Lord Salisbury especially points to the fact that pecuniary indemnity has been altogether excluded from the treaty of Berlin, the Congress having declined to revise an arrangement, which being no infraction of the treaty of Paris, it was within the competence of the two independent Powers to conclude.

The result of the declaration made by the Russians in the Congress that they would neither claim territory in lieu of indemnity nor prejudice the claims of other creditors is that the payment of indemnity is postponed to an infinitely remote period. Salisbury concludes: whether use will be made of this, probably the last opportunity obtained for Turkey by interposition of the Powers and particularly by England depends on the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government and reform.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION IN ITALY.

LONDON, July 17.—The radical agitation in Italy against Austria's gains at Berlin, and in favor of the acquisition of Trentino, etc., is becoming so prominent that the government is apprehensive of its effect on Austria's susceptibilities. A manifesto published in the *Deritto*, the ministerial journal, is an attempt to turn public attention from the dangers of the subject of Austria's success, to that of the English acquisition of Cyprus, a discussion of which is not likely to cause trouble, especially as the manifesto declares Italy could not, at Berlin, and cannot, elsewhere, attempt to hinder British action, which all the other Powers accepted. The Commission appointed by the Ambassadors at Constantinople will leave Thursday in a Turkish steamer to investigate the alleged Russian and Bulgarian massacres in Rhodope district.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE TREATY.

House property at Beyrout, and other Syrian villages, has risen greatly in consequence of the English occupation of Cyprus It is not believed war with Greece will result from the angry, disappointed feeling of the Greeks at the Berlin treaty, but it is thought the boundary question can only be settled by the intervention of the Powers. Delyannis, Greek Envoy to Berlin, now in London, may be able to arrange a method for bringing the question to a settlement through British influence.

The Greeks are maintaining a state of insurrection and anarchy in Thessaly and Epirus, fearing that pacification there would enable the Turks to indefinitely postpone a compliance with the directions of the treaty of Berlin. The Ambassadors of the Powers are delaying the despatch of Turkish troops in the ironclad to the Greek coast, pending efforts to set diplomacy in motion.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassabor, has informed the Porte that the Russiah authorities have been instructed to follow the recommendations of the Rhodope commission.

Mr. Layard the British Ambassador, has invited various Ambassadors to second the conference to discuss the proposal for an increase of import duties at Constantinople for the relief of refugees. The United States minister dissented when the proposition was made before.

The Commissioners to determine the frontier of Bulgaria, in accordance with the decisions of the Berlin Congress, leave Constantinople this week.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

Lord Salisbury, in his official dispatch from Berlin on the 13th inst., to the ministers in London, which is now published, quotes the following from his circular of the 1st of April: "The separate and individual operation of claims of the San Stefano treaty, whether defensible or not, is not that which should engage the most earnest attention of the signatory Powers Their combined effect in addition to the results upon the Greek populations and upon the balance of the maritime power, which have been already pointed out, is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection of the political independence of the government of Constantinople. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude that that government should be so closely pressed by political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action or even existence is almost impossible."

To these cardinal objections, says the present circular, the Congress of Berlin has supplied an entire remedy. The Greek populations no longer fall within the boundaries of autonomous Slav principalities, and all Russian influence has been removed to a distance from the shores of the Aegean Sea. The same territorial arrangements have the effect of attaining essential aim, which, in their recent negotiations, Her Majesty's Government have had in view the independent existence and action of the government of Constantinople. The political outposts of Russian power have been pushed back to a region beyond the Balkans and its opportunities for establishing influence in the reduced Bulgaria have been materially diminished. The Sultan's dominions have been provided with a defensible frontier, far removed from the capital. The interposition of Austrian power between the two independent Slav States, while it withdraws from him no territory of strategical or financial value, offers him a security against renewed aggression on their part which no other possible arrangement could have furnished. Rich and extensive provinces have been restored to his rule at the same time that careful provision against future misgovernment has been made which will, it may be hoped, assure their loyalty and prevent a recurrence of calamities which have brought the Ottoman power to the verge of ruin. Arrangements of a different kind, but having the same end in view, have provided for the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, security for the present and hope of prosperity and stability in the future.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD BEACONSFIELD WAITS UPON THE QUEEN.

LONDON, July 17.—All accounts agree that yesterday's reception of the plenipotentiaries was magnificent. Lord Beaconsfield will wait upon the Queen at Windsor to day, the Queen having countermanded the preparations for her departure for Osborne in order to receive the Earl. There will be renewals of yesterday's ovations at Paddington and Windsor. The Mayor and corporation of Windsor will present an address.

WILL MAKE A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

The statement published in the *Daily News* yesterday that the Opposition leaders had decided to oppose the policy of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and take the sense of Parliament on the subject, was premature. The Opposition leaders will await Lord Beaconsfield's statement in Parliament to-morrow before determining their policy. It is unlikely the Liberals will approve or support the Government's measures. Leading Liberals and Radicals will undoubtedly disclaim the responsibility for the financial and political results of the Anglo-Russian treaty, but it is not certain that the official leaders of the Opposition will force a division wherein they are sure to encounter overwhelming defeat.

SPAIN.

FUNERAL OF QUEEN MERCEDES.

MADRID, July 17.—The obsequies of Queen Mercedes were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco to-day with great pomp. Forty thousand persons were present, including Ambassadors, the Presidents of Chambers, and the entire court. Nine bishops assisted at the requiem mass.

STATE NEWS.

IT is asserted that an illicit distillery near Edenburg was broken up last Saturday.

MRS. JUDGE TRUNKEY will give a lawn party at Franklin next week to raise funds for the erection of a parsonage at that place.

THOMAS KINNEY, a switch tender at Johnstown, was run over by a freight train and had both legs crushed. On Sunday his legs were amputated.

SCHAUMEKER & PINGER'S tannery, at Meadville, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning, together with a large stock of leather, bark and machinery. The loss is estimated at $16,000, and the insurance is but $6,000.

THE remains of a couple of Indians were discovered while digging a trench across Dock street, Meadville. Beads, arrows and other trinkets mingled with the bones, besides the remains of a gun, leads to the conclusion that some warrior and his squaw went to the happy hunting grounds by this route.

WM. S. MCFADDEN, formerly of Washington county, this State, was elected Judge of the Benton county, Oregon, courts, at the last election. E. B. McElroy, also late of Washington county, was elected Superintendent of the public schools of the same county. The former is a Democrat while the latter is Republican in politics.

A FIRE broke out about two o'clock yesterday morning in the store of Flynn & Hamm, at Turkey City, Clarion county. The following property was destroyed: Flynn & Hamm, buildings and stock, $20,000 insurance, $14,400. O. J. Brown, tank shop, $100. D. L. Corbett, dwelling, $125; insured. Flynn & Hamm will rebuild.

HON. JOHN FERTIG of Titusville, while horseback riding on Saturday last, had occasion to dismount on Perry Hill, and while doing so, his horse gave a sudden and unexpected plunge, which threw the Senator violently to the ground. His injuries consist of a sprained ankle and a badly contused face and forehead, which may confine him to the house for a few days.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column. 778W

THE SUN'S SCOURGE.

Terrible Effects of the Heat Throughout the Northwest.

Scarcely a Town Escapes in That Section From Its Ravages.

Effects of the Heat in St. Louis Slightly Diminished.

THE HEAT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—There has been a slight diminution of heat this afternoon caused by a fine breeze with some invigorating qualities in it, yet the mercury has ranged high, reaching 100 degrees in many places. The cases of sun stroke have also decreased, there having been but twenty-two at the city dispensary to six o'clock this evening, and but four deaths. The scenes there, however, have been of the same general character as heretofore, and the four physicians and their assistants in attendance have been kept very busy administering to the wants of those taken there for treatment. The general mode of treating the cases is ice to the head, ice with showers, rubbing the body with ice and administering such medicines as the different cases demand.

Health Commissioner Francis is present almost constantly overlooking affairs and rendering all the aid possible. Doctors Ludeking and Robinson, the regular dispensary physicians are untiring in their attention to the patients and are ably assisted by their assistants, Doctors Renick and Holman.

Among the worst cases treated this morning were Gus Gilman, a German musician who was prostrated on the street. After an hour's hard work, he was restored sufficiently to be sent to the hospital. John Phillips, aged sixty, was stricken down on the street, sent to the dispensary where he somewhat revived and was sent to the hospital. Joseph Brown, a teamster was revived sufficiently to be sent home. Gen. Cook, Assistant Superintendent at the Morgue, who had been on continuous duty day and night since Friday succumbed to the heat at noon and lay in an unconscious state several hours. His condition was regarded very critical, but he was finally restored to consciousness and sent to the hospital. Ed. Newman, bookkeeper, a very bad case, was sent to the hospital, where he will probably die.

Among cases not treated at the dispensary were Dan. Dooley, who died at his home; Mary Fortune, found dead in bed this morning; Elizabeth Rachrig, died at her residence after medical treatment; Joseph Ryan, cousin of Bishop Ryan, died at his residence without medical attendance; the wife and daughter of Prof. Malmene, the well-known musician, prostrated at their home and at last accounts were in a critical condition; H. C. McBride, a promising young lawyer was stricken down in the Court of Criminal Correction but was restored by prompt medical treatment; Geo. W. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Caston, was prostrated on change but was restored after proper treatment; Wm. Lunebrink, a turnkey at one of the police stations, lies in a dangerous condition at his home; J. A. Glover, clerk of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line, was prostrated while returning from dinner and will probably recover; J. D. Voerster, father of the well known Dr. Voerster, was found dead in bed this morning; John O'Donnell, picked up on the street unconscious, was sent to the hospital; Solomon Eagan fell on the street, was taken to the dispensary, and is now in a very dangerous condition, having convulsions; he was treated two hours before he revived enough to be sent to the hospital. All the above are cases from the heat. Twenty-four bodies which had laid at the Morgue yesterday without being claimed were buried in the Potter's field late last night. They were terribly swollen and discolored, and presented a most horrible appearance.

The whole number of burial permits issued to-day were forty-nine, of which twenty-eight were for persons whose deaths could be attributed to the heat. This is but a trifle over one half of the death rate yesterday. The heat this afternoon was more moderate, and to-night there is a fine breeze which has cooled the atmosphere considerably. The whole number of cases treated at the dispensary to-day was about thirty, of which only one died at the dispensary, but of those sent to the hospital, two will probably die.

About nine o'clock to night, Doctors Pocck and Rogers, practicing physicians of the city, were prostrated by the heat and taken to the dispensary where they are successfully treated.

At the morgue to-day, there was the usual scene. Eleven bodies were exposed to view and great crowds of people, men, women and children loitered in and around the building in the broiling sun all day to gratify their morbid curiosity to look at dead bodies. If these corpses are not claimed by friends or relatives, they are buried by the city. Yesterday, there were twenty-six bodies in the morgue at one time presenting a most revolting appearance.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

The heat has been so great for the past few days that almost every one has become alarmed and hundreds of mechanics and laborers have ceased to work. A number of manufacturing establishments of the city closed, and many others are running on short time to ease their employees. Several builders and roofers have refused to allow their men to work at all until a change in the weather takes place. The city has also stopped some of its public work, or carried it on only at night, in order to save the men from sickness or almost certain death. Several livery stable owners refuse to hire horses until sundown or late in the afternoon, for fear of losing their animals. One stable lost five horses on Sunday valued at one thousand dollars, and others have suffered similar losses.

MONDAY IN ST. LOUIS.

At daylight this morning the atmosphere was already suffocating in its closeness, and at eight o'clock in the morning the mercury marked ninety in the shade. By that hour several cases of sunstroke had been reported, and a number of patients were at the Dispensary for treatment.

As the day wore on the number of arrivals increased alarmingly. Each patient as he arrived was quickly placed on a couch, ice and restoratives applied, and, when sufficiently revived, was hurried in a city ambulance to the City Hospital or to his home. At an early hour the most exaggerated rumors flew about the city, and a general alarm prevailed and continued during the day. Every hour there came in reports of some well-known citizen who had been stricken down. About ten o'clock the venerable Dr. McAnnally, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, fell prostrated while at work in his office, and at once the report went forth that he was dead, and it was only at a much later hour that it was learned that he had revived and was still alive, though in a critical condition.

At eleven o'clock Josh Kernon, a prominent real estate dealer, while talking to his partner, R. B. Lancaster, a well-known and popular politician and capitalist, fell to the floor insensible. Lancaster rushed out for ice, and on his return fell prostrated himself, and though both were revived, both are in a critical condition. These and numerous similar authentic reports greatly excited the people, and business men refused to go into the streets.

Many suffered serious inconvenience in their business by their refusal to venture into the sun. At an early hour several visitors to the levee, where the sun came down with merciless effect upon the white stones, a roustabout fell and expired immediately, and was taken to the morgue. The alarm was so intense among the river hands that they refused to load and unload the boats during midday, and river commerce suffered seriously. Immense cargoes of grain were at the wharves to be discharged, but the stevedores in most cases refused to put their men to work.

At the mills and factories, where the heat was intensified, and where many were prostrated, large numbers refused to work, and work in several large establishments were almost suspended.

It has been difficult to obtain an authentic list of the fatal cases of sun stroke, but at a late hour a list of the dead taken from the books of the Board of Health showed forty-nine deaths, all adults. Besides these one hundred non-fatal cases have been treated at the Public Medical Office, and these form only a part of the hundreds treated at drug stores and private residences throughout the city.

TWENT-FIVE CASES OF SUNSTROKE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The heat to-day has been more severe and the thermometer higher than yesterday. The highest point reached was 97 degrees, but the mercury now stands at 82 and is still falling. The signal service reports that at Fort Dodge where the thermometer was 101 at sunset it is now 68, and that a driving rain and thunder shower is in progress. It is thought that the cold wave will reach here to-morrow morning and that there will be great change in the temperature during the day over the entire region which is now so much afflicted. There were some twenty-five cases, more or less, of sunstroke in Chicago to-day, and six fatal cases. The deaths are as follows. Rev. E. W. Clark, formerly a Congregational missionary to the Sandwich Islands, was prostrated by the heat on Sunday, but lived until to-day. He was seventy-nine years old and one of the best known missionaries in the country. Patrick Keefe, aged twenty-seven, a lumber shover; Nick Jall, aged forty-nine, an employe of rolling mills; Mrs. De Warren, aged forty; John Schoenman, manufacturer of soda water, aged forty-four, and an unknown man picked up on the streets. These are the only cases reported up to midnight.

RAVAGES OF THE HEAT THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The reports from points throughout the Northwest give accounts of the terrible effects of the heat in Dewitt, Iowa. Charles Heicker and H. Rollf, Germans, died from the effect of the heat. At Galesburg, Ills, several deaths and many cases of sunstroke are reported. At Desmoines, Capt. James May, of Rock Island, well known in political circles there and at Washington, lies in a critical condition from the effects of sunstroke yesterday. At Bloomington, Michael O'Neill, Mollie Hogan, Jesse Passwater and an unknow laborer were struck by the sun and died soon after. Some twenty other cases, none fatal, are reported to-day. horses suffered terribly. These are but isolated cases taken at random, for nearly every town in this section has one or more cases to report. The thermometer has ranged generally from 90 to 100 degrees. The *Tribune's* Sioux City special says that at 8:30 this evening the weather suddenly changed, and began blowing from the North, and the thermometer dropped twenty degrees in two hours.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The thermometer stood at ninety-six degrees at the signal office this afternoon. A southwest breeze which prevailed during the day died out at sundown this evening. The weather is very hot and oppressive. About twenty cases of sunstroke were reported, three of which resulted fatally.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—Leopold Fiehelman, a Jewish lawyer of this city, died from the effects of sunstroke this afternoon.

THE HEAT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Two thermometers on Fourth street recorded the temperature to-day as follows: 8 A. M., 93 and 95; 9 A. M., 91½ and 88; 10 A. M., 93 and 90; 11 A. M., 94½ and 92; 12 M., 96½ and 95; 1 P. M., 99 and 97; 2 P. M., 101½ and 97; 3 P. M., 101½ and 98; 4 P. M., 102 and 99; 5 P. M., 98 and 97. Up to 6 P. M. there was a trifle higher range than yesterday, but since that time the heat has decreased, and the prospect at this writing is that the evening and night will be cooler and more comfortable, with a fair indication of rain. There has not been much doing at the city dispensary to-day, and no severe cases have been there so far.

OVER ONE HUNDRED CASES IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The heat to-day was very oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade. There was no afternoon session of the Chamber of Commerce. Street labor was generally suspended. One hundred and three authenticated cases of sunstroke were reported for to-day. Among the fatal cases are Anthony Sanger, father of Sheriff Sanger; John Cogly, head porter of the Plankinton House; Hobart Saunders, hackman; Alvis Hess, child of William Ferdi; Wm. Gray, teamster; Mr. Wilde Taylor, Charles Lohmier, Christian Oconney and Christian Houry.

AT OTTUMWA.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, July 17.—For ten days past the heat at this point has been intense, the thermometer ranging daily from 92 to 101 degrees in the shade. There have been four cases of sunstroke in this city and vicinity, one fatal. Harvesting is much impeded by the hot weather, hands being able to work only early in the morning and late in the evening. Contractors on city sewers have worked at night and the hands lay up in the day time. To-day at 3 P. M. the thermometer stands at 92 degrees and a cool western breeze blowing.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—To-day has been the hottest of the season. The mercury at the signal office reached the maximum of 96 degrees, and the observer reports an average of 87 degrees for the past twenty-four hours. Only three cases of sunstroke are reported, none of them proving fatal.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 17,—Dispatches from various parts of Ontario show the thermometer ranged from 90 to 103 degrees in the shade. Although there were a large number of cases of sun stroke, it is reported none terminated fatally.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, NEB., July 17.—There was a very severe thunder storm last night. The heavy fall of rain gave comparatively cool weather to day after nearly a week of scorching hot weather. Four grown people died from the effect of the heat. The death rate among the children has been very large. The effect on crops generally through the State has been good rather than injurious. A heavy rain preceeded the hot spell and during the past hot days corn has grown prodigiously, the barley and wheat harvest now in progress, will nearly justify all previous high expectations.

AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, July 17. — Thermometer stood at 101 degrees in the shade this afternoon. There were two fatal cases of sunstroke.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The weather has been intensely hot to-day, and a number of persons prostrated by the heat, one case proving fatal. Others are expected to.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Reports of cases of sun stroke come in very slowly because of the absence of any central dispensary for treatment. The heat has however been more powerful and fatal to-day than on any previous day; the cases to-day number over fifty.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Archbishop Henni was overcome by the heat at the See House this afternoon and is still in an unconscious condition. It is feared he will not recover.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The temperature was considerably cooler to-night with a pleasant breeze, with no indications at this writing, 11:30, of rain. Reports from small towns adjacent to the city speak of the intense heat, and mention a number of sunstrokes and several deaths.

DES MOINES, IA., July 17. —The weather has been extremely hot in this direction the past ten days, the mercury ranging from 90 to 96 degrees in the shade. Ten persons were sunstruck in this city during the heated term; only one fatal case thus far. No fatal cases reported from neighboring towns.

DUBUQUE, IA., July 17.—Six fatal cases of sunstroke are reported here, and several minor ones. Several horses have died or been badly prostrated.

PEORIA, ILL., July 17.—The heat for the last seven days has been well nigh intolerable. The thermometer has ranged from 99 to 101 degrees in the shade There have been two fatal cases of sunstroke and some twenty cases not fatal.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, July 17.—The thermometer has ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade in this city and vicinity during the past week, but prostrations by heat have averaged less than one per day. The mortality among children has been perceptibly increased.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, July 17.—To-day, the sixth of the intense heated term, is the first one marked by any casualty, although very many persons have been more or less affected. J. B. Lucas, a well to do farmer, living near the city, was overcome by the heat this morning. His wife at once started for the city for medical aid, and returned to find her husband a corpse, he having died within a few minutes.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Humanity hereabouts puffed and sweltered on Tuesday until but few persons were willing to uselessly expend the trifling energy required to say "it's hot. "And well might man and beast swelter, for the day was the hottest experienced here in two years The instruments of Signal Officer Pennywith, which are always kept in the shade, yesterday registered 97 degrees while the highest temperature in this section last year was 96 degrees, measured by the same instrument. Following is the maximum and minimum temperature for each day this month as recorded by the signal officer:

1878.	Max.	Min.
July 1	90°	69°
July 2	94°	71°
July 3	97°	72°
July 4	99°	68°
July 5	96°	68°
July 6	93°	68°
July 7	96°	69°
July 8	96°	74°
July 9	98°	73°
July 10	94°	71°
July 11	88°	66°
July 12	86°	71°
July 13	87°	65°
July 14	93°	68°
July 15	92°	69°
July 16	97°	

WHOLESALE STEALING.

Astounding Frauds Developed in the Indian Agencies.

Career of Dr. Livingston—Guilty of Every Crime Against Official Honor.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Thompson, Dakota Territory, says: The visit of Commissioner Hoyt to the Indian agencies is developing astounding official fraud and rascality on the Missouri river, and a conspiracy between agents and traders, which startles even the natives. Dr. Livingston of Crow Creek is condemned by overwhelming testimony, as he was taken unawares, and had no opportunity to remove the evidence of his guilt. His stealing began in 1870, when first appointed through the influence of the Episcopal Church, as agent of the combined Crow Creek and Lower Brenle agencies, numbering 3,000. He has accumulated a fortune, acquired an interest in three Nevada silver mines, and owns two cattle ranches and a hotel which was regularly supplied with food and vegetables from the agency.

A REGULAR SYSTEM OF STEALING.

He and his partners forced the agency employes, who were most ignorant men, to board there. They utilized the Government blacksmith shop and material for private gain, fed their private stock at the Government crib, sold Government wood to steamboats, and hay to Black Hills wagons. Indian animals were stolen and sold. The ring would charge the Government for hay and wood, which the Indians were compelled to put up in order to get their annuities and rations, and then sell this hay and wood the second time to steamboats, military posts and bullwhackers. The proceeds of the crops raised on the agency were not accounted for. The trader's warehouse was stocked from the Government warehouse, and provisions were sold to the Indians. Rations and annuities were drawn for three hundred more Indians than were at the agency.

Congress appropriated $170,000 for this agency during Livingston's administration, and he stole all he could. His ignorant employes, glad to get rations, would issue false vouchers, of which 150 have been already discovered, ranging in amount from $50 to $1,500. Livingston was, says the Commissioner,

A PIOUS FRAUD,

guilty of every crime against official honor and business integrity. The neighboring agents and traders are in the same condition as to dishonesty, except that they have been generally notified of the coming storm, and have put their houses in order. The returns of the agents as to the goods on hand are almost invariably false.

FORGERIES AND PERJURIES

are of nearly every day occurrence, and the amount of evidence is overwhelming.

Inspector Hammond has removed three agents since last spring and replaced them with military officers as acting agents, and the crack of doom is sounded about those agencies.

Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure and Cordial.

As the heated term is now upon us, the public are liable to be attacked by diseases incident to the summer. In view of the fact that forewarning is the surest way of forearming one against diseases, attention is called to the medicines offered by Dr. Harris. In every case of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, or Cholera Morbus, the use of Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is recommended. In severe cases of Cramps or Cholera, a dose or two of Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure may be taken in connection with the Cordial As a medicine for young children the Summer Cordial will be found very valuable, and should be in general use as a nursery cordial. For children teething, the Summer Cordial is of peculiar value. Hundreds of little ones have safely passed their second summer through its timely aid. One trial will convince the most skeptical. In addition to the medicines of their own manufacture, Messrs. Harris & Ewing keep on hand a large stock of Drugs and Druggists' Articles of all kinds, which they offer to city and country dealers at the lowest market prices. To those of our readers wishing anything in this line, we know of no better house to commend, nor a more gentlemanly firm to transact business with than Messrs. Harris & Ewing, corner of Liberty and Tenth street. Price of bottles 25 and 50 cents Send for a pamphlet. The cordial and cramp cure is sold by all druggists.

WASHINGTON.

The New York Appointments a Blow at Conkling.

The G. A. R. After Assistant U. S. Treasurer Eyster.

WHEN RESUMPTION WILL TAKE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—It is understood that no formal opinion has been given by the Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the exchange of gold for notes from the United States Treasury. Upon the exchange of views on the subject, the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General agreed this could not be done, until the 1st of January. The Treasury Department has option, however, of paying gold on Government account at any time. Smaller gold coins are likely to get into circulation in this manner. The coin balance still shows a steady increase, and at the close of business to-day amounted to $206,546,060.

PHILADELPHIA TREASURER JUMPED ON

George Eyster, the Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia, is being handled without gloves by the Grand Army of the Republic for having discharged the widow of Colonel Van Leer, who fell in front of Williamsburg, and retaining in office Miss Rhett, the daughter of the rebel General Rhett, of Confederate notoriety. The matter is to be brought to the attention of the President. Post No. 2, of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has taken this matter in hand, is composed of some of the most influential members of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and they propose making it uncomfortable for Treasurer Eyster.

The reports of the Treasury Department show that Miss Rhett was appointed to a position in the Philadelphia Sub-Treasury last February, and that Mrs. Van Leer was dropped from the rolls recently on account of the reduction in the clerical force required by law.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

W. K. Rodgers, Private Secretary to President Hayes, has returned, giving signs of improvement, effected by a week's recreation on Chesapeake Bay, having spent a considerable portion of the time on Government steamers.

Postmaster General Key, with Mr. Hazen, the Third Assistant, and Dr. McDonald, the Superintendent of the Money Order Department, is enjoying the fresh air and salt water bathing at Old Point, Fortress Monroe and vicinity.

Richard Sutton died in this city yesterday afternoon, in his seventieth year. He was a native of England, and in early life was employed in the House of Commons of Great Britain as a reporter, but came to this city over a third of a century ago, and up to a few years past was an official reporter of the debates of Congress, for a long time having charge of the business. He was one of the best short-hand writers of the day, and in the art was the tutor of the Murphyship successors in the Senate, and others who stand high in the profession.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Following is a comparative statement of the disposal of public lands in Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska for the years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878:

State	Total 1878.	Total 1877.	Increase 1878
Dakota	1,461,801	218,378	1,243,423
Kansas	2,067,179	710,709	1,356,887
Minnesota	1,041,203	279,847	761,356
Nebraska	620,675	257,407	363,267
Grand total	5,190,859	1,466,342	3,724,527

CUTTING DOWN SALARIES OF CLERKS.

Secretary Schurz's work of reorganization in the Interior Department has begun. Mr. Stiles, the Appointment Clerk, and Mr. Seville, the Librarian, have been allowed the alternative of stepping down and out or taking subordinate positions at $1,400 a year instead of their former salaries of $2,500 and $2,000 respectively. Mr. Stiles was the right hand man of Zachariah Chandler as Secretary of the Interior and as Chairman of the National Republican Committee in the Presidential campaign, and of Judge Edmunds, Postmaster at Washington, who was also Secretary of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Stiles has not yet decided what he will do, but Mr. Seville has accepted the transfer to a lower grade.

THE WIDOW OLIVER.

Among the discharged female employes of the Patent Office yesterday was Mrs. Mary S. Oliver, the lady who is suing ex-Senator Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage in the District of Columbia courts. She was employed temporarily under the Congressional appropriation for the restoration of damaged models in the model room, and was one of about fifty persons sent away. Madame was exceedingly indignant for a time after having received notice of her dismissal, and refused to submit to it, but thus far she has not been reinstated.

It is expected, owing to the exhaustion of the special appropriation made by Congress last session for bringing into the market public lands in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, the dismissal of sixty or seventy land office clerks will become necessary within a few weeks.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Superintendents of the railway mail service and Superintendents of mails now in Washington, with a view to holding a conference towards reaching some conclusions whereby the present railway mail service may be simplified, convened to-day. The Third Assistant Postmaster General has been presiding. About twenty-five gentlemen were present. The questions under consideration were the extension of a through pouch system, advisability of instituting a plan of changes between several railway lines, and the practicability of extending the registry system to third class matter. No conclusions were reached. Committees were appointed to consider the various measures and report to a subsequent meeting.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Attorney General has sustained the view taken by Second Assistant Postmaster General Broad, that the law passed at the last session of Congress authorizing the payment by the Post Office Department directly to sub-contractors for carrying the mails, is applicable to contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, as well as to those of subsequent issue.

AN INDIAN AGENT IN BAD REPUTE.

A telegram from Colonel Carlin, dated Standing Rock, explains the case of Indian Agent Hughes as follows: "Agent Hughes, having broken several chiefs, ordered them to be enrolled under other chiefs, which they refused to do. He stopped their supplies. Suffering from hunger, they visited the agency, seized the agent and carried him to a point near the river bank. I rescued the agent and arrested the Indians, who are under guard. If Agent Hughes be not removed at once I will not be responsible for the consequences. All the principal and head men participated in this affair. Their object was to put the agent over the river and off the reservation; not to hurt him, nor did they hurt him."

The band of Ute and Apache Indians having manifested an unwillingness to be moved to new reservations, Gen. Sherman instructed army officers to render the inspector all the assistance he may require to carry out the provisions of the law.

THE DIPLOMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

The arrival of the permanent Chinese Embassy to this country, and the establishment of a legation of that government here, is the most important diplomatic event of the season. Such a movement on the part of the Chinese government has long been contemplated, and the plenipotentiaries have been appointed for more than a year, but have delayed their coming for personal reasons. The legation here will be the headquarters for all the Chinese representatives on this continent. Subordinate ministers will be sent to Cuba for the particular purpose of looking after the interests of the Chinese coolies. A well known journalist will act as American attache of the Chinese legation here.

COLLECTOR TYLER'S CRIME.

The young daughter of an old resident and well known business man of Buffalo, lately was discovered to be in an abnormal condition, and on being called to account by her parents, charged John Tyler, the Collector of Buffalo, with being the cause of her misfortunes. Mr. Tyler is a married man, and was a retired officer of the regular army on half pay when he was appointed Collector under Gen. Grant's administration. It is thought Tyler will be removed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Brutal Wife Murder in Chicago and a Suicide.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 15.—In one of the old crime-haunted sections of Chicago, Meagher street, occurred, at 2 o'clock this morning, one of those double dealing murders, a murder which blotted out forever one family and left an unsavory memory behind. Jeremiah Kennedy is an Irishman of about forty-five years of age, and married a divorced woman fifty years old. The priest has given these people to understand that the Church does not recognize divorces, and that consequently their living together is a simple case of adultery. Kennedy became enraged at this interpretation of his domestic plans, and has at various times vented his spleen on his spouse, and while professing to love her tenderly, has beaten her unmercifully. Their social relations were not pleasant, and Kennedy being naturally erratic, morose and fretful, and changeable in his feelings, even as the moon changes, with a mania for drink which he indulged to excess, early this morning without warning, appeared to his wife, and presenting a pistol fired two shots into her head and body, causing almost instant death. He then deliberately placed the revolver to his heart and fired. His death is momentarily expected.

FIGHT WITH HORSE THIEVES—A WOMAN KILLED.

DENVER, COL., July 15.—A dispatch from Canyon City says a Sheriff's *posse*, pursuing horse thieves, came up with them at Bole's Ranche, and were fired on by the thieves. The *posse* returned the fire, killing one instantly and mortally wounding the second, who died in six hours, but refused to give their names or any information. In preparing the bodies for bur

THE TREATY SIGNED.

The Event Celebrated by a Great Court Dinner.

The Utmost Good Feeling Prevailing Among the Signers.

Lengthy Abstract of the Important Document.

A General European Peace Now Assured.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

ABSTRACT OF THE DOCUMENT SIGNED BY PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

LONDON, July 14.—Following is the substance of the articles of the treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin Congress:

ARTICLE 1—Bulgaria is constituted an autonomatic tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia.

ART. 2—The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

ART. 3—The prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the porte and the Powers. No member of the reigning European dynasty shall be a prince. In the event of a vacancy a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

ART. 4—The plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles, convoked at Tirnova before the election of a prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken in account of in whatever relates to the election or government.

ART. 5—The following shall form a basis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment, functions or honors, or the exercise of different professions or industries. Liberty of public profession and all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria, as well as to strangers. No trammels shall be imposed upon hierarchial organizations of different communions, or their relations with their spiritual chiefs,

ART. 6—Until permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by Russian Commissioners who will be assisted by delegated consuls of the great Powers.

ART 7—The provisory government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled, and the prince elected.

ART. 8—Treaties of commerce, etc, between the Porte and other Powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all the Powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

ART. 9—The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory Powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear part of the public debt of the Empire.

ART. 1.—The principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Austro-Hungary, Servia and the Porte.

ART. 11—The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year and new ones shall not be erected.

ART. 12—The Musslemans who removed from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of State properties and religious foundations.

ART. 13—There is formed south of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumelia, under direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian Governor General.

Article 14, fixing limits, is missing.

ART. 15—The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by native gendarmerie and local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the Sultan.

ART. 16—The Governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

ART. 17—The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent of the Powers.

ART. 18—A European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor; also, the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the provinces.

Articles 19, 20 and 21 provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumelia be continued in force and ensure religious liberty.

ART. 23—The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

ART. 23—Bosnia and Herzegovenia shall be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, with the exception of Sandjak of Novi Bazaar.

ART. 24—The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

Article 25 applies the conditions of article five respecting religious liberty to Montenegro.

Article 26 fixes the new frontiers of Montenegro.

ART. 27.—Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spezza is incorporated with Delmatia. Consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Delmatian maritime code.

Article 28 prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article 13, except that the Turco-Montengrin Commission continues three years.

ART. 29—Montenegrins shall evacuate within twenty days the territory beyon the new limits of the principality.

ART. 30 Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to her new territory.

ART. 31—The independence of Servia is recognized on the conditions prescribed in the following articles:

Article 32 is a repetition of article 5.

Article 33 playing down the new frontier of Servia, is missing.

Articles 34 and 35 provide that the present commercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

Articles 36 and 37 make the same provision for Mussulman property, private and public, as article 28.

ART. 38—Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate the territory not in the new limits.

ART. 39.—Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized, the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the Powers with the Porte. Servia shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportional to the territory she acquires.

ART 40.—The independence of Roumania is fixed on conditions in the following article.

Article 41 is a repetition of article 5 relating to religions liberty.

ART. 42.—Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

ART. 43—Roumania reserves the Debrudji; also the territory south as far as the line starting east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea, south of Mangolia

ART. 44—The lines of the boundary and water division shall be fixed by the European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively.

Articles 44, 45, 46, 47, continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force till new arrangements are made.

ART. 48 Tribute shall be capitalized at the rate arranged by the Powers and the Porte.

ART. 49—Roumania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

ART. 50—The fortifications on the Danube from the iron gates to its mouth shall be razed. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from the iron gates. Guardships of the Powers at the mouth of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

ART. 51.—The Commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. It will exercise the powers henceforth as far as Galatz, with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

Articles 52 and 53 contain further regulations in regard to the Danube Commission.

ART. 54.—The work of removal of obstacles, which iron gates and cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austro-Hungary.

ART. 55.—The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of the government of 1868. Analagous regulations adopted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Special Commissioners of the Porte, in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate the details of these plans. The Porte, before promulgating these acts, shall take advice of the European Commission for Eastern Roumelia.

ART. 56.—In case the agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier, provided by protocol 13, between the Porte and Greece should not be realized, the Powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey and Greece.

ART. 57—The Porte having expressed its willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty and give it the widest sphere, the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the Empire the difference of religion should not be the motive of unfitness for anything relating to civil or political rights, admission to public office, duties and honors, and the exercise of all professions and industries. Every one should be admitted without distinction of religion to give evidence before tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free. No impediment should be offered to the hierarchal organization of the different communions or to their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy all privileges. The right of official protection is accorded to agents of the Powers in Turkey and holy places with their religious and charitable establishments. The rights conceded to France are expressly received, it being understood that the *status quo* with respect to holy places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever nationality shall maintain their possessions and enjoy, without exception, full equality of rights and prerogatives.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

THE CEREMONY OF SIGNING THE TREATY ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Herald* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that, as was anticipated, the Treaty of Berlin was formally signed yesterday by the members of the Congress, precisely one month from the day on which the delegates first met in solemn conclave.

THE CEREMONY OF SIGNING THE DOCUMENT

which is to secure the peace of Europe was an interesting one, being carried out with all that grave decorum so customary among diplomats, though there was no indication of any desire to delay the consummation of the labors of the Congress. Precisely at the hour of noon the Secretaries of the various Plenipotentiaries assembled at the Imperial Chancellory, and began the task of

AFFIXING THE OFFICIAL SEALS

of the respective delegates, which were to serve as certification of their individual signatures. It was noticed at this time that the Secretaries of the Ottoman delegates were the only ones absent, a fact which at first created temporary fears that the Porte would create fresh difficulties by refusing to sanction the several provisions of the treaty; but the matter was set at rest, however, by the

APPEARANCE OF THE MISSING SECRETARIES,

Who, finding that they were causing delay, busied themselves in completing their share of the work. At half-past 2 o'clock the delegates to the Congress assembled in the council chamber for the last time. The members were all in gala, court or military dress, Prince Bismarck wearing the magnificent full-dress uniform of a Prussian General.

GLITTERING PERSONALITIES.

The President of the august body looked careworn and very much fatigued. The Earl of Beaconsfield was still suffering acutely from his recent attack of gout, and as he entered the chamber leaned heavily on a stick. Prince Gortschakoff was so weak from illness that he had to be carried in from his carriage by his servants in waiting. With these exceptions the members of the Congress appeared to be in most excellent health and spirits. After some unimportant routine business incident to the occasion had been carried out, Prince Bismarck arose and

MADE A BRIEF ADDRESS,

In the course of which he cast a retrospective view over the work performed by the Congress, alluding to its importance as regarded the influence of its deliberations and decisions on the future of Europe. In closing his address the Prince requested the members to proceed at once to

SIGN THE DOCUMENT

they had agreed upon, stating that there were seven copies, one for each of the Governments represented at and taking part in the Conference. Immediately all of the distinguished delegates except Prince Gortschakoff, who remained seated in his Council chair, proceeded to the room occupied by the Secretaries. In this room the members found the seven copies of the treaty spread out on a large table.

THE SIGNING

of these duplicate documents was a somewhat tedious ceremony, as it occupied nearly an hour, the delegates in the meanwhile exchanging mutual compliments and distributing photographs to each other with their respective autographs. The treaty being signed, and the Council reassembled in their official chamber,

PRINCE BISMARCK MADE THE CLOSING SPEECH

at half-past three o'clock, expressing his high sense of gratification and satisfaction at the auspicious issue of their momentous deliberations for the preservation of peace throughout Europe. Count Andrassy, in the name and on behalf of the Congress, thereupon

HEARTILY THANKED PRINCE BISMARCK

for the efficient manner in which he had presided over their sessions. As the Count did so all of the delegates rose in acknowledgmeat, even Prince Gortshakoff struggling to his feet, with the assistance of Lord Odo Russell.

THE TREATY,

Numbering sixty-four distinct clauses, is exclusively worded in French, and is printed on parchment, magnificently gotten up, with elaborate designs. It commences with the words: "*Au nom de Dieu tout puissant*" (In the name of Almighty God.) It entitles the names and several titles of the contracting Sovereigns, and alludes to the continued Eistern disturbances. It also mentions the last war, and refers to the preliminary treaty of San Stefano. The closing paragraph expressly prescribes that all enactments of the treaties of Paris (1856) and of London (1871) which the present treaty does not modify remain in force. After congratulations being exchanged on all sides, the members of the Congress left the Radizivill Palace for their respective residences in Berlin, preparatory to their returning home.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN

In its entirety will probably be made next Monday, in an extra edition of the *Gazette*, the full text of the document having been immediately telegraphed to the British Cabinet at the rising of the Congress. The original of the treaty prepared for England will not reach London until Monday night. The official bearer of the document receives according to ancient usage, the handsome sum of £2,500 as his fee for such service.

LONDON, July 14.—Turkish plenipotentiaries refused to sign the treaty until the unsatisfactory state of the negotiations relative to Bosnia and Herzegovenia was remedied. Count Andrassy gave a guarantee he would make amicable arrangements before entering those provinces.

PREJUDICE often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and safe remedy, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer. Price 25 cents per bottle.

THERE is no metal mined in the United States which has fluctuated so much in price as has lead ore. Fifteen years ago it was worth $1 10 per 1,000 pounds, while to-day is dull at less than $20 per 1,000 pounds. In 1858 it sold at the mines at $18, while forty years ago, when the northern mines were first opened, $6 and $8 was considered a fair price. But at that time transportation was difficult and expensive. It is lower to-day than it has been for twenty years, and in fact below its intrinsic value.

Teeth to Suit the Times.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, has reduced the price of his best teeth on vulcanite, whalebone and patent base to $8 per set from this date. As his work is known to be the best, those in want of artifica's will take our advice and give him a call.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

The Best Teeth For $8

and warranted for life at Dr. Quincy A. Scott's 278 Penn avenue. His work is known to be the best.

A Speech From Ex-Governor Curtin.

[Lock Haven Democrat.]

Ex-Governor Curtin delivered a brilliant speech at Philipsburg. It was a glowing view of the past, and an eloquent appeal for the future. He incalculated patriotic reverence for the memories of the heroes who fell in defence of their country, a fatherly care for the widows and orphans, and liberal treatment of the men that survived. He also appealed for peace and fraternal feelings between all sections of the country—a union of hearts and hands—as the the quickest, the best and the only true way to lasting prosperity. The soldiers on both sides were the most earnest for this, while the quartermasters, contractors, and stay-at-homes of the war are for fighting it over in the papers and on the stump, "making Rome howl" with their frantic appeals in behalf of sectional hatred.

Among the crowd was a man whose enwrapped attention elicited the notice of the speaker. After the address, this man waited at the gateway for him, and as Mr. Curtin was passing by with several gentleman, he said, "Governor, I served in the late war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and the last time I saw you was about the time of the surrender. I have listened attentively to your speech to-day, and approve what you said. I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket, but I'm done. I'm for a change, and intend to vote with the Democrats." "Do you mean this?" said one of the gentlemen, a citizen of the place. "I do," said he, "I've have had enough of that damned war, and if it's to be fought over, I'm in favor of letting the quartermasters and contractors do the fighting!"

All Can Get Good Teeth Now

for Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, who has the reputation of making the best, has reduced his best vulcanite, whalebone, and patent base sets to $8. Take our advice and call on him now.

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Dr. Scherer's Diarrhœa Cordial
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Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
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OWNERS OF HORSES!

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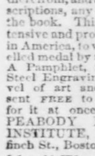
TRADE MARK.  TRADE MARK.
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my14:d&W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED partnership of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY.

Certificate of renewal and continuance of limited partnership.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of MARCH, 1872, a limited partnership under the firm name of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 214) was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the 1ST day of APRIL, 1873, and to end on the 30TH day of JUNE, 1878.

And whereas, by an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22D day of MARCH, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said limited partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said limited partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date MARCH 22D, 1877, and recorded in said county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 379.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said limited partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878; and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of pig metal in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and that the names of the special partners of said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named Special Partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz.: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That the said partnership as now renewed and continued will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
THOMAS S. BLAIR,
CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
jy13-6tW

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

Certificate of Renewal and Continuance of Limited Partnership.

Whereas, On the 17th day of March, 1873, a Limited Partnership, under the firm name of SHOENBERGER & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

And whereas, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate bearing date MARCH 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 379.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said limited partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878, and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and that the names of the special partners of said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz.: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Sixty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($62,500) in cash.

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CHARLES L. FITZHUGH,
PETER SHOENBERGER,
General Partners.
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
jy13-6tW

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., thereto directing me, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 29th day of August, 1878, the lands of which ALEXANDER McDONALD Allison died seized, in North Fayette township, county aforesaid, some 2¾ miles north of the Pan Handle Railroad, and very convenient to McDonald Station. The farm consists of about 150 acres, contains Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Orchard and Timber; is watered by never failing spring; is underlaid with coal, and for smoothness and fertility of surface is surpassed by few farms in Pennsylvania; the soil is a rich limestone mould, indigenous to blue grass, and adapted to gardening, grain or dairying. One-third of the purchase money will be paid on confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, &c. Inquire of Mrs. Allison, on the premise; J. N. McDonald, McDonald, Pa.; B. F. Mevey, No. 45 Seventh street, Pittsburgh; Jas. Allison, Brookstown, Pa.; the Messrs. Glenn, Noblestown, or the undersigned, near Candor, Pa.
JAS. M. CLARK,
jy13-tau29 Admin'strator.

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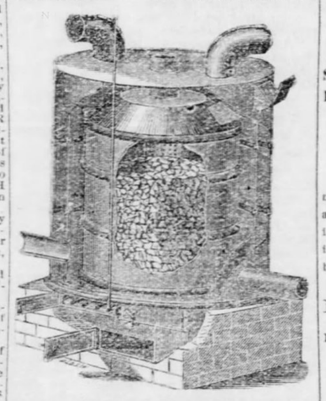

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TRUTHS.
HOP BITTERS,
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
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BUTLER'S BRICKS.

He is Heaving Them at Hayes Over Kellogg's Shoulder.

The Story the Louisiana Governor Tells of Packard's Mishaps.

And Also His Fanciful Ideas on Intimidation,

And How He Counts the Votes That Were Not Cast.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Potter investigating Committee resumed its session to-day, and Senator Kellogg was examined by General Butler.

He testified that the election in Louisiana was entirely legal. A great many people in New Orleans thought the Returning Board had acted improperly in refusing to return as elected certain persons whom they claim ought to have been returned.

At the request of General Butler the witness gave a detailed statement as to the composition of the respective Houses of Legislature, and after reciting the law of Louisiana at considerable length, stated that Governor Packard was legally inaugurated on the 8th of January, 1877, at which time there was a Republican quorum in both houses.

HOW TWO HAYES' ELECTORS WERE COUNTED IN.

General Butler produced tables compiled from the Returning Board figures which showed that after the Board had thrown out sufficient Democratic parishes to elect the General Assembly, it was found that there were still two Hayes Electors defeated, whereupon, the Returning Board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of Hayes' electors. Witness stated that, assuming the figures to be correct findings of the Returning Board, it left the General Assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes electors in the minority.

By Mr. Butler—Whereupon the Board proceeded to give the screw another twist?

Witness—That is not my testimony.

Q.—How much on the returns as returned by the Returning Board did the lowest Hayes elector run behind Packard? A.—These tables show a majority for Governor of 401, while the two Republican Electors, Levisee and Joseph, were in the minority.

After recess, the examination of the witness was continued: He said the Tilden electors had a majority, I believe, on the face of the returns of votes cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nicholls.

By Mr. Butler—Did you telegraph to Florida any statement as to how the State had gone at any time before the 6th of December. A.—I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had gone favorably.

HOW THE VOTE WAS MANIPULATED.

Q.—From what source did you obtain such information? A.—From my knowledge of the result of the election indicated by returns from different parishes of the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believed would show the absence of a fair election and justify the returning board in throwing out the vote. My opinion was in relation to the general result only. I telegraphed to friends in Florida to that effect, and also to Chandler, of the National Republican Committee.

INAUGURATION OF NICHOLLS' GOVERNMENT.

The witness next referred to the inauguration of the Nicholls government and related at length events connected with the seizing by force of the Court building and the breaking up of the court and the subsequent appointment of judges by Gov. Nicholls as their successors.

Q.—Do you know of any ground of legal right or form of law, or constitutional provision by which Nicholls and his people were anything except an organized mob? A.—I know of no reason why Packard and his government was not the legal State government of Louisiana and the Packard Legislature the legal Legislature, and the Supreme Court the legal and undoubted Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

Q.—Do you not know that after the MacVeagh Commission had disposed of the Packard Legislature, Packard threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court? A.—Yes, sir; he would have submitted his claims if he could, but Nicholls had thrust it out.

Q.—After Packard had threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court to determine the legality of his election, did not President Hayes destroy the quorum of that Court by appointing Mr King collector? A.—The fact of his appointing him Collector, and his taking the oath of office did not destroy the Court on the ground that the taking of one office is a virtual and legal surrender of the other.

Q.—Then what Nicholls did by force President Hayes confirmed by appointing him Collector? Was this the same King who, after he had been in office a little while and the Court was destroyed, had his name withdrawn, and his nomination not acted on by the Senate? A.—He is the same man.

Q.—After the object of his appointment had been accomplished then the nomination was withdrawn. Where is he now? A.—He is in St. Landry parish. He has retired from public life. I do not think the Republicans wanted him as Collector.

Q.—Then against the wish of the Republicans of Louisiana, this man, being one of the legal Supreme Judges required to make a legal quorum, was appointed to this office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And Mr. P. H. Morgan, who was one of the Judges who held over, was appointed by the President to be a Judge of an International Court in Africa. Was he not translated into that position? A.—I believe he was appointed to such a position.

Q.—And just about that time was it not? A.—It was about May, last year, I think.

Q.—Then, when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard had not much chance with the Nicholls' Judges, had he? A.—I don't think he had.

Q.—I want to ask you, in all solemnity, this: Do you believe, from your knowledge of what took place, that there was any other reason for appointing King Collector than to get him out of that Court, so Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Mr. Hiscock commenced to make objection to the question, when the witness answered he could not say as to the matter referred to, whereupon Mr. Hiscock withdrew the objection to the question.

By Mr. Butler—The question being withdrawn, I will now ask if you do not believe that to be a fact? State whether you believe it or not?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to that question. I think it hardly competent for any one to swear as to what influenced the President in making such an appointment, or what operated on the mind of Governor Nicholls in his action in the matter.

By Mr. Butler.—I will ask you then if you know on whose recommendation King was appointed? A.—I think he was appointed on the recommendation of T. C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the President did or did not appoint King with reference to his connection with the court, I cannot of course say, but I know King was an old resident, and above all was an old line Whig. (Laughter.)

Q.—Did Bonilds Baker recommend him? (Laughter). A.—I should not be surprised if such was the case. He had been a member of the Legislature for a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old resident and an old line Whig.

Q.—Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the position he obtained? A.—I think he was appointed by Mr. Evarts upon his own motion.

Q.—Was not the question mooted about Gov. Packard's appealing to the Supreme Court before the Court was broken up? A.—I think the matter had been discussed by himself and friends before that.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time Bonilds Baker returned from Texas? (Laughter). A.—I do not think his name was ever sent in. There was an extra session of the Senate afterwards, and Lawrence's name was sent in for Collector. It was said King declined at the last moment so as to relieve the President of all embarrassment, but not, I think, till it was understood he would not be re-appointed.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

POTTER PROBING SHERMAN.

INVESTIGATOR POTTER'S REPLY TO JOHN SHERMAN'S LAST.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 10.

SIR: I have received this morning your letter of the 8th inst., and I have laid it before the committee. General Garfield and the other gentlemen who visited Louisiana, named in the list sent me by Mr. Shellabarger will be summoned as early as practicable. As to the Weber examination, neither General Cox nor myself could remain over the 3d, and as he desired Weber to be in New Orleans for further examination by him on the 10th, it was arranged that Messrs. Hunton and Springer should continue Weber's examination so far as they desired to do so that day, and that Mr. Shellabarger should attend for General Cox. The stenographer's minutes of the session do not disclose any objection by Mr. Shallabarger which was not assented to, nor any request of his refused, and I understand from these gentlemen that they were not aware of any difference between them and Mr. Shellabarger as to the conduct of the examination whatever nor that anything occurred to which he took exception.

As to the publication by you of your letters to the committee, I do not find that I was under any misapprehension. Your letters of the 29th of May, 1st and 10th of June, and 10th inst., were published in full when sent. That to which Mr. Morrison proposed a reply was not, indeed, itself published, but the substance of it was given to the press at the time.

As to the testimony of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana proposed, in neither of these parishes did election officers make any protests with the returns, and as received by the Returning Board the returns of the election of 1876 in these parishes stood absolutely without objection. Afterwards, Anderson, as Supervisor of East, and Weber as Supervisor of West Feliciana, undertook to furnish protests upon which the Returning Board might reject the vote of those parishes. It is claimed they did this without cause solely for political purposes, and because of political promises, and it is in evidence that they have themselves confessed this. It is also claimed that the fact that there was not a Republican vote cast in certain sections which had therefore been largely Republican was the result of a conspiracy to withhold the Republican vote there in order to afford a pretense for claiming that such result was occasioned by intimidation, and thereby furnish the ground for rejecting those parishes. The Committee have not considered the evidence you propose, (and which has been taken by former committees), of certain alleged murders, whippings and raidings not known to Weber or Anderson, nor connected with the alleged conspiracy, and upon which neither they nor the parties engaged in the conspiracy acted could have a bearing upon these questions, nor upon the action of the Returning Board on their protests, and they therefore decided not to take the same. Where, in the course of the examination, the witnesses T. H. Jenks, Pitkin and Weber have referred to intimidation in these parishes, it has been incidentally referred to as bearing upon the conspiracy. Should it later appear that the specific acts to which you refer have any bearing upon the conspiracy, or upon the good faith of Weber or Anderson, or of the Returning Board in respect to their protests, the committee will then consider the practicability of taking testimony, and that in contradiction of it or of permitting you to use instead the report of such testimony taken before former committees.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
Chairman.

Hon. John Sherman.

SHERMAN'S WITNESSES.

SLIPPERY JOHN ENDEAVORS TO IMPEACH HIS OWN WITNESS.

[Washington Post of yesterday.]

The Potter Committee held an executive session on Wednesday, at which the letter of John Sherman was discussed. With the exception of Mr. Hiscock, the members of the committee all agree that Sherman's last letter is the cheekiest of all his productions. In this letter he states that he had given to his counsel the names of certain witnesses he wanted called. Judge Shellabarger presented the list yesterday, and it consists of Gen. Garfield, Eugene Hale, Harry White and Lorenzo Danford, all members of the House and "visiting statesmen," ex-Congressman Morey, of Louisiana, and Ested, the employe of the Treasury Department who so persistently tried to bribe E. L. Weber. The object in calling these parties is to contradict and impeach Weber, one of John Sherman's own witnesses. He insisted from the first that certain witnesses—among them Weber and The Jenks—should be summoned in his defense. The committee acceded to his request, and the witnesses appeared. No complaint ever proceeded from Sherman or his counsel in regard to the testimony of Jenks or his wife; they were satisfied with them, but Weber decided to tell the truth, and in that he disappointed the Sherman gang. They expected him to corroborate The Jenks, and because he refused to do that, they now seek to break him down. The desperate strait in which Sherman finds himself is illustrated by this attempt to impeach his own witness. In executive session no definite conclusion was reached in regard to Mr. Sherman's witnesses, but it seemed to be understood that the visiting statesmen should be called whenever it is convenient to hear. It was remarked that Sherman omitted Matthews from his list of visiting statesmen, and the inference is that he does not want that gentleman to testify.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its session to-day, and the examination of Senator Kellogg was continued by Gen. Butler.

The Senator testified that, in his opinion, if President Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by telegraph immediately after the former's inauguration, and followed the same up by official recognition, as President Grant had done in his (Kellogg's) case, that the people of Louisiana, including the Nicholls faction, would have created no trouble. He considered Packard elected as fairly as the Hayes electors, so far as Louisiana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed witness a day or so before he went out of office, stating that he had hesitated recognising Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election.

THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Referring to the MacVeagh Commission, the witness heard last fall the "Sherman letter" had been found among D. A. Weber's papers, and that Mrs. Jenks had procured possession of it through her intimacy with the Weber family. Mrs. Jenks had called upon him in New Orleans and spoken of the Sherman letter, and while explaining the contents of the document, Mrs. Jenks sat on a sofa and pretended to be reading him the substance of the letter from a paper she held in her hand. Being very busy, and not caring to be connected with the affair, he advised Mrs. Jenks to call upon Mr Packard, which he believed she did, but he was unable to relate what occurred, further than that Packard said that he did not attach any importance to her conversation, adding, "If you want to put your neck in a halter go ahead and do it; I am Governor of this State; I control the police and control the Courts. A word to the wise is sufficient."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After recess the examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed, and in response to questions by Mr. Springer, he stated that he was acquainted with all the members of the Returning Board, and had several conversations with General Anderson pending the sittings of the Board, and from him obtained general information in regard to transactions that occurred in public sessions of the Board.

Question.—At the time the count was concluded, did Anderson or any other member of the Board come to you and state that any other member of the Board was disinclined to sign the report, or anything to that effect? *Answer.*—No; but Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson stated that one of the colored members, Mr. Kenner, was disinclined to assume the responsibility that would incur by reason of the odium he thought would be visited upon him if he continued on the Board. I think that was about the commencement of the canvas. Gov. Wells said that Kenner was rather timid and had suffered a good deal for his relations with the Board in 1874, and that he was comparatively poor and felt that he did not really like to further incur the odium connected with his position on the Returning Board.

Q.—Was not a proposal made that some money must be raised for Kenner or another member of the Board? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did not Governor Wells say the Democrats were using large sums of money, and it would be necessary for Republicans to do so also? A.—I think Governor Wells said that Democrats were making great efforts, and he feared they might bring to bear a great influence on some member of the Board or their clerks or attaches, which might do damage. He thought the opposition would bring that influence to bear, if necessary, to accomplish their ends. But he did not suggest the raising of money by the Republicans for the purpose of counteracting that influence, and no such measures were taken, to my knowledge.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

Q.—Do you not know that certain assurances were given members of the Board? A.—I am not prepared to say that there was not some conversation which might have led members of the Returning Board to think they would be protected.

Q.—Please give us the best information you have as to what the Returning Board did expect for their services? A.—I believe that the Returning Board and its officers generally felt that if Hayes became President there would be a Republican State administration, and in that event they would not be subject to the odium or ostracism which they knew was unavoidable if the State fell into the hands of the Opposition.

Q.—Do you mean that they expected to be provided for in the way of offices? A.—No, sir; I think the only thing they expected was, as I have stated, that the State Government would be in harmony with the General Government, and that they would not incur in that event any Democratic hostility.

Q.—Didn't they have assurances that either the State or the United States would reward them by public offices? A.—I do not think they had except as they might infer that they would receive that degree of encouragement from the National Government that is usually conceded to men of that class.

The witness was questioned at length by the Chairman in regard to sending the electoral returns of the State to Washington after their being proved to be irregular in form, and as to the manner of preparing a second set of returns, and in answer to one of the questions said that Kelly, who was said to have signed the electoral certificate, was a detailed officer of police on duty at the State House.

Q.—Do you know where he is now? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not know that at the beginning of this investigation he was at Lake Providence, La? A.—I heard that he was.

Q.—Have you not heard that the day he was summoned before the sub-committee at New Orleans he was carried off by a man employed in one of the departments here in Washington? A.—I have heard about it. I have received one or two letters on the subject. I received a letter from James Armistead, a colored man in New Orleans, formerly on the police force, in which he stated that Kelly had gone up the river with a man named Kennedy, who has been employed here in the United States Senate. I destroyed that letter as I do all letters containing scandal and rumors concerning matters of that kind.

Q.—Did you not get leave of absence for Kennedy to leave Washington? A.—I asked Mr. French, Sergeant-at-Arms to let him go, but had no consultation with him in regard to his purpose in leaving.

Q.—Do you know where Kennedy can be found now? A.—I do not.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

POTTER TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS.

Chairman Potter expects to leave for New Orleans within a few days, and as Mr. Hunton is absent the committee will be left without a quorum. It is the intention, therefore, as soon as the examination of Kellogg is concluded, to take a recess for a week or ten days.

KELLOGG CONCLUDES.

KELLOGG'S CONVENIENTLY BAD MEMORY.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Potter Investigation Committee to-day resumed the examination of Senator Kellogg.

In answer to questions by Mr. Springer, the Senator said he met the visiting statesmen on several occasions in New Orleans; he had no knowledge of any letter or telegram being sent from Columbus, O., by Governor Hayes, to any member or members of the Returning Board during the progress of the count. He did not recollect ever conversing with E. L. Weber regarding his brother's "standing firm" to his protest. He wrote Mrs. Jenks but two letters, both in reference to requests of her's, that he (Kellogg) should use his good offices towards securing either her husband or her brother a position in the New Orleans Custom House, having, however, incidentally inquired in one letter, if she knew anything regarding the "much-talked-of letter."

Question.—Did you refer to the Sherman letter? *Answer*—Yes, sir; but I can not now say whether I mentioned the name of Sherman or not.

The testimony of Mr. Jenks, to the effect that both he and his wife had corresponded with Kellogg several years, witness pronounced a mistake. Their correspondence had all occurred since 1877.

In reply to the Chairman, Kellogg said Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request, nor in his interest; he did not know the object of her visit; had heard her remark that she "hoped Mr. Packard would receive the Collectorship," but could not say she was here to assist in effecting that result; he thinks Mrs. Jenks is mistaken in her statement that she had frequent interviews with him regarding the count during its progress. If any such interview had occurred, he thought he should have remembered it, and he has no recollection whatever at this time of any such conversations with her.

The witness was questioned in regard to statements made before the sub-Committee by Mr. Kelly, Supervisor of Richland parish, and contradicted his testimony, denying he ever prepared a protest for Kelly and stating, if it was as claimed, the paper itself could be produced and the hand writing would show for itself.

Q.—Were you apprehensive of losing the vote of East Feliciana till a short time before the election? A.—Yes, sir; when Gov. Packard visited there, weeks before the election, he informed us that the parish would probably be lost to the Republicans by reason of intimidation.

KELLOGG'S PROFOUND IGNORANCE.

Q.—Did you or did you not knew the colored people came into different polls, many of them with bands and flags, and with much enthusiasm, and voted the Democratic ticket in East Feliciana? A.—I did not. I know it was reported to some extent.

Q.—Did you or did you not know that Republicans on that day stood around the polls, and when invited to vote declined to do so on the ground that they had no printed tickets, and when written tickets were offered them declined to use them? A.—I do not know, but it may have been the fact.

Q.—Did you or did you not know that when Republican leaders were informed the Democrats had conciliated colored voters; they then said the vote of the parish would be thrown out? A.—I do not think it would have been safe for any man to have said that. It would have been thought they were active participators in a movement of that kind, and I think that would have been dangerous. I think Anderson did about all there was done of that kind of business. My opinion has always been that Anderson did not help matters up there very generally in regard to the election.

Q.—But in regard to the exclusion of 2,000 Democratic votes that were cast and thrown out, he helped considerably, did he not? A.—Yes, sir; he did. He protested as he states according to the fact, and afterwards I have no doubt the opposition thought they had secured him, and they cashed his worthless warrants and paid him money, and the next day after the election took him to Baton Rouge and put him on his way rejoicing.

Q.—I suppose you are aware Anderson now says he did not assert in substance the facts contained in his protest as signed? A.—Very likely, and he may also have stated to these gentlemen he would not make any protest, but he did do so, and now he says, probably, for a consideration, he did not sign the protest, but he certainly did sign it.

Mr. Potter then questioned witness regarding the social and political standing of James E. Anderson, D. A. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks and others, witness testifying that James E. Anderson was not considered by him as a trustworthy Republican; he (witness) did not recollect whether or not D. A. Weber was appointed by him in the position he held in New Orleans; knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks; always considered her husband an honorable gentleman and a good Republican.

The chairman then questioned the witness very closely as to whether or not he had any knowledge, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, that there had been no protests made from parishes of East and West Feliciana, witness saying, in reply, that the record would show, whereupon Mr. Potter repeated his question and requested a direct reply, which witness refused to give, saying, "I know nothing about it, but if you will give me five minutes I can find it in the record."

Mr. Potter—We can refer to the record ourselves.

Witness—Well, then, I cannot reply further to the question.

HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INTIMIDATION.

Witness, in reply to further questions regarding the existence of intimidation, stated he had heard from various sources of the existence of Democratic intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana but had no personal knowledge of the same. He could not say from personal knowledge whether the protest of James E. Anderson was before the Returning Board or not.

Mr. Kellogg then, in reply to Mr. Potter's inquiries, stated he had no knowledge of any applications for Federal troops having been made by the election officers of the parishes of East or West Feliciana on the day of election.

Q.—What was the object to be gained by intimidating voters? A.—Simply to create a condition of affairs that would result in turmoil and general disorder, hoping something might come up for the benefit of the "outs" as against the "ins." It was a contest between parties simply.

Q.—And would the "outs," in order to get in, take such measures that the vote of the parish would be thrown out entirely? A.—I will tell you exactly about that: The "outs" were composed of a class of people who, while they knew the colored people were in the majority, were determined they should not exercise their legal rights of citizenship and acted on that idea.

WHAT WAS TO BE GAINED BY INTIMIDATION.

Q.—That being so, what had they to gain by intimidating anybody at the polls? A.—They had this to gain: They hoped a result would be reached which has been reached in that and other States, and they were determined not to submit to the exercise of the right of suffrage by the colored people who had been emancipated by the war, though they were in a large majority. They hoped the Government would be overthrown. When the Constitution of 1868 was framed their local papers said it would only last six or eight months.

Q.—Do you not think it might have occurred to some of them to try to conciliate the colored people? A.—The colored people were conciliated in many parishes by shot gun. They did attempt conciliation in some instances, however, and I endeavored to second them, as, for instance in East Feliciana.

Witness, in response to questions, stated instances in which Republican officers were driven out of their parishes by Democrats previous to the election of 1876, and said he would furnish the Committee a list of names of persons killed, hung and whipped for political reasons if they so desired.

A POINTED QUESTION BY BUTLER.

General Butler interrogated Senator Kellogg, and then said, in the way of a question: "I understand the state of fact to be that all members of the Visiting Commission but one had Federal offices given to them, and that one was largely interested in a whisky case. All the Returning Board and all the Supervisors, except one (Weber), who was killed, and Captain Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, and her sister or brother, had all been rewarded, under the civil service order of the administration, for their action in the election, or other causes?"

Mr. Hiscock said the question was categorical, and must be answered yes or no.

General Butler then modified his question, as follows: "Have any of them not been appointed to Federal offices, so far as you know?"

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question on the ground that a fact must be proved by affirmative, not by negative testimony.

Gen. Butler modified his question, and Senator Kellogg answered it by showing that, according to his knowledge, some of the Commission had been appointed to Federal offices, and some of the Supervisors, whom he named, had also been appointed to place.

Mr. Butler then asked, "Do you know a reason or of any special qualification of any one of those persons why they more than any others should be appointed to office unless in connection with service in Louisiana politics."

Mr. Hiscock objected to the question, saying it was intended to make the Administration appear ridiculous.

Mr. Butler said he could not render the Administration more ridiculous than it had rendered itself.

Mr. Hiscock—I thank the gentleman for that remark; it characterizes the whole purpose of his inquiry.

After further discussion between Butler and Hiscock, the Chairman stated that as there has been charges of a corrupt election and return in Louisiana, it was pertinent to show that men connected with that matter had been appointed to office, and that that was their only qualification to such office. He thought the question a proper one.

The witness—With the exception of James E. Anderson, all the parties named I believe to have been appointed because they were competent to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and they were men of sufficient character to justify their appointment, and had also been true, consistent and working Republicans in the last campaign; and I think there are more Republicans of good character who were efficient and active in the campaign who ought to be appointed to office for that very reason, if they are otherwise competent and upright.

Q.—These other honest and noble men of whom you speak did not happen to be Supervisors who made protests at the time of the election, did they? A.—They may not have done that, but they were more or less prominent in the last election.

By Mr. Hiscock—E. L. Weber has sworn before the sub-committee that you instigated him to go to Mississippi and testify before the Congressional Committee. Please state all you know about that. A.—Mr. Weber was a member of the committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate regarding alleged violence in East and West Feliciana, and that committee had made a report in writing which had not been printed. When the Boutwell Committee went down to Louisiana, Weber was anxious to appear before it with this famous manuscript. He was in the city about that time and expressed a desire to go before them, and I may have suggested that he had better go if he wanted to, but at the time he testified, I was not aware of his doing so because I was in attendance at the Cincinnati Convention.

The witness was then questioned by Mr. Hiscock in regard to violence and intimidation in East and West Feliciana, and stated his information was based upon telegrams received, the substance of which he had embodied in a telegram sent by him to Zach Chandler.

Q.—At the time you forwarded the dispatch to Chandler, there had been communicated to you facts upon which you predicated it, and which induced you to believe the contents of that telegram to be true, and you believe them yet? A.—I had large numbers of dispatches before me from the Supervisors of those parishes, and I believed them at the time, and have never had any occasion to change my opinion except that I had doubts as to whether they were correct in the statement that any considerable number of armed men came over from Mississippi or Arkansas at the time of the election.

Q.—From the facts which came to your knowledge, is it your opinion that intimidation arose by reason of the carrying out of any settled or defined plan on the part of bull-dozers, or was it a natural exhibition of feeling and conduct on the part of the whites on account of their antagonism to the government by the negroes? A.—I think there was a predetermination to carry those five parishes specially because they were known to be Republican parishes. That the action of local politicians may have not furnished an additional argument to intensify the feeling against Republicans on the part of the whites I do not pretend to deny, as to one or two parishes.

By the Chairman—Referring to E. L. Weber's letter to you concerning the outrages in East Feliciana, I will ask if there was not a good deal of that kind of letter writing in Louisiana at that time? A.—Weber was one of those men who used to write such letters as that in which he mixed up a great deal of truth and a great deal of romance. He was a very sanguine, zealous man.

The Chairman then questioned the witness in regard to the signing of the second set of electoral returns and the action of the Electoral Commission thereon but no new facts were elicited.

The committee then went into executive session and adjourned till the 23d of July to meet at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THE WITNESS KELLOGG.

HIS MANNER ON THE STAND AND HOW HE YARNS IT.

[Special of Saturday.]

Kellogg behaves himself with remarkable imperturbability on the witness stand. He affects a sympathetic voice quite unpleasant, and has made up his mind, evidently, to swear black is white and white is black. In continuing the examination over paths which have been so frequently traversed about frauds in Louisiana it became exceedingly monotonous, so much so that Ben Butler fell fast asleep, and woke the echoes of the Committee-room with loud snores. Just as Potter concluded he woke up with a snort, and prepared to throw another brick at Hayes. He asked Kellogg to state to what office the members of the McVeagh Commission, the Louisiana Returning Board and the Supervisors of contested parishes had been appointed. Kellogg stated them.

Butler then asked him whether he knew of any special qualification these men possessed above other citizens for the offices to which they had been appointed, other than that they had been of good service in Louisiana politics. Hiscock objected. Butler said it had been alleged that there was corruption in the Louisiana election, and that corrupt bargains had been made. He did not know whether the allegations were true or not, but the way to find it out was to ascertain whether officials who had profited by the alleged bargains had paid for it in money or offices. The President declared with a flourish that no appointments under his Civil Service order would be made except upon high moral grounds, and for qualifications outside of mere politics. He was anxious to know whether these appointments were made on these grounds.

Hiscock persisted in his objection, because he saw in Butler's question, he said, only a purpose to cast ridicule upon the Chief Magistrate. He did not want to go into this blackguard sort of inquiry. Butler retorted that he was not trying to make the Administration ridiculous, for the very good reason that he could not make these Civil Service reformers more ridiculous than they had made themselves. Kellogg was directed to answer the questions, and he replied that, with the exception of Jas. E. Anderson, he believed all the other appointments were made because the appointees were capable, and would faithfully discharge the duties of their offices. There were as good men, however, who did not get offices.

Butler suggested that these other good men were not members of the Returning Board, nor Supervisors in districts where it was necessary to make protests. Kellogg's answer was not such as Butler would have liked, but by asking his question he got the opportunity he sought, which was to throw another brick at Hayes' Civil Service reform. Potter then questioned Kellogg further about the forged returns of the Electoral College, when the fact came out that while the contest was pending before the Electoral Commission Kellogg had communicated to Morton and other members of the Commission the fact that it was charged that a certificate had been forged This information was withheld from the Democratic members of the Commission.

The Decline of Sectarianism in New England.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Sectarianism is not being offensively taught in our colleges now as it once was, and a growing liberality prevails within college walls as outside of them. Our Congregational colleges welcome students of all sects, allow a wise freedom in the matter of attendance on religious services, and find as a consequence that students of differing forms of belief yield compliance to the routine of the institution. Thus Catholics and Jews can regularly be found pursuing the course in almost any of our New England colleges, and generally taking a first class stand. This year's valedictorian at Williams was a Jew, and a Jew took the DeForest medal at Yale. Amherst has honored itself by giving a doctorate to Father Hewitt of the Paulist seminary at New York, and one of her students has been lecturing on the Catholic church indorsed by both Bishop O'Reilly of this city and President Seelye.

WASHINGTON.

Hayes' Order Forbidding Political Assessments Violated.

Clerks Waited on as Usual and Threats Made to Those who Refuse to Pay Up.

Butler Working Hard to Enjoy the Privilege of Serving His State as Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The whole administration, Secretary Schurz perhaps excepted, are evidently getting heartily tired of the civil service order. Its practical operation has been so unsatisfactory and conflicting that it has really resulted in no honor to its projectors, has demoralized the service, has weakened the Republican party, and gone far towards putting the Democratic party on its feet. Within sixty days of its promulgation it was a dead letter so far as Ohio was concerned in fixing things for the convenience of Stanley Matthews, and has ever since been disregarded in the appointment of unrecognized Ohioans. It has been rigidly enforced to keep Pennsylvania and other great States out of their rightful share of the public patronage. Collector Thomas of Baltimore, is now charged with an open violation of its provisions in using his employes in "setting up the primaries in his city," two gentlemen bearing the euphonious patronymics of Delly and Bump making the charges. Some curiosity is felt here in the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as he never favored the order; and it is believed here that Thomas, if guilty as charged, would not have undertaken such a direct violation had he not had the wink.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our Government has again instructed Minister Foster to bring to the attention of the Mexican Government the fact that raids continue to be made into Texas without seeming effort on the part of Mexico to suppress or prevent them. The Mexican Government met this complaint by saying that, although it had the most friendly intentions, the United States should not expect it to guard that part of the Rio Grande border, being an extensive, uninhabited country, where Indian depredators cross the river to pilfer from American citizens, and then return to the Mexican side. In all other respects the Mexican Government had acted in good faith, and, therefore, it protested against the invasion of its soil by American troops. Our Government, through its Minister, made but a brief though respectful reply to this, showing there had been much forbearance on its part toward Mexico, and as that Government could not or would not prevent depredations upon the property of American citizens by Mexican citizens, our Government would, while endeavoring to afford American citizens the necessary protection, pursue the thieves, wherever found, in order to recover the stolen property and punish the thieves.

CATALOGUING THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Mr. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, is engaged in compiling a new catalogue of the Congressional Library. About 300 pages are already in type, but the work is to be a very extensive one of twenty volumes, and will require at least three years to finish. It will be a most complete catalogue, as Mr. Spofford, who is an enthusiast on the subject, intends to make the work a special feature of his administration. Some idea of the size of the work may be had from the fact that the 300 large-printed pages do not exhaust the volumes under the head of the letter "A." The title of each book is printed in its proper language, and, as all civilized tongues are represented, it requires a special force of printers at the Government printing office to set it in type.

A PENSION DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision affirming the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to the Florida Indian war claim of Philip Happell, of Augusta, Ga., for bounty land rejected by the Pension Bureau under section 3,480, Revised Statutes, which prohibits the payment of any account claim or demand against the United States that accrued or existed prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged or in any manner sustained the late rebellion, or was not known to be opposed thereto and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

POSTOFFICE CONTRACTOR ARRESTED.

The last session of Congress passed a law for the relief of the Postoffice Department and employes of mail contractors who were continuously defrauded out of moneys by the contractors, who would, after fulfilling the terms of their contract to a certain extent, and collecting the money due, throw up the same and retire without settling their debts. The first case of this kind under the new law was before Judge Snell, in the Police Court yesterday. It seems that Malcom A. McNair, who resides in this city, was arrested for a violation of the law on the 23d of March last. McNair was then the possessor of a contract for carrying the United States mails from Ashland to Fort Kent, Maine. After fulfilling its terms for several quarters and having collected the money, he threw up the billet and stepped out, leaving numerous unpaid debts, among them salaries due his employes. It is claimed, also, at the Postoffice Department, that there are 150 similar cases pending against him.

SENATOR THURMAN,

who is here, does not exactly agree with the President's assertion that the Potter investigation is a sample of "much cry and little wool." "Why," said Thurman in his bluff way, "if it hasn't done anything more, the investigation has shown the public what kind of cattle had control down there in Louisiana." He says also that while everybody knew before that the Electoral votes of Louisiana and Florida were stolen for Hayes, the investigation is bringing to light the proof, and that he considers a highly important result. "Why," said he, waxing warm as the memories of the bitter fight the seven made on the Electoral Commission stole over him, "the Republicans knew of all this rottenness at the time the Commission was in session; none knew it better than the Republican members of the Commission themselves, and that knowledge and certainty that it would be brought to light by investigation was the reason for their persistent unanimity in refusing to go behind the returns."

The Senator talks most encouragingly of the outlook in Ohio.

"Do you really believe the Democrats will carry the State?"

"Yes, I do," he replied, "We will have a hard fight, but I think we shall win."

"How many Congressional districts are the Democrats likely to carry in your State?"

"We are sure of twelve, and probably will carry fourteen, as the chances are all in our favor in two doubtful districts."

"Will the redistricting movement hurt the Democratic party any?"

"Not at all; it is no more than the Republicans have done, and it is conceded that the State has been fairly districted, which is something the Republicans would not have done."

Of the condition of the Democratic party in Ohio he says: "The party never entered the field in my time with so many assurances of success as now. Senator Thurman and Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson both think Charley Foster intends to make the race in his own district, although he knows he can not carry it; that he expects defeat, and thinks his defeat will make him a sufficient martyr to be rewarded by a Gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket next year, and that will give him a fine show for the Senate if Republicans carry the Legislature."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Democratic Congressional Committee has not yet made any extensive preparations for the coming canvass. Members of Congress who have heretofore subscribed liberally to the general fund say that their means will be applied locally this year in aiding to return Representatives from the close districts, which they regard as a more effective mode of campaigning than by the circulation of political documents. Members of the committee say that hard times make it difficult to collect any money for political purposes.

SENATOR VOORHEES SANGUINE.

A letter from Senator Voorhees is quoted, wherein he says there is no doubt that his party will carry Indiana next fall, and he expresses confidence in his re-election to the Senate.

THE AUTHORIZED BLACKMAILER.

Jay A. Hubbell, member of Congress from Michigan, has been deputized by the Republican Congressional Committee, under this civil service reform administration, to mulct clerks for political assessments. A day or two ago he went into the Navy Department. He first tried his hand on Chief Clerk Hogg, who is a Democrat. Hubbell made known his mission, when Hogg told him he had been a good many years in the Navy Department but had never contributed, and to cut the matter short, he positively declined to pony up. "Very well," said Hubbell, "I think then you have been here too long, and I will see about your case." Hogg told him that he regarded his insinuation as a threat and quite an indignity, inasmuch as the President had issued an order forbidding political assessments, and he proposed to obey it. It is a strange anomaly that a Republican Congressman should thus forage through the Executive Departments to induce clerks to violate an order issued by a Republican President.

GEN. BUTLER ON FINANCE.

Gen. Butler is having printed in this city one hundred thousand copies of a speech made by him in 1869, in advocacy of his bill to authorize a National currency, to assure its stability and elasticity, and to lessen the interest on the public debt, by the distribution of which he expects to strengthen his chances with the Greenbackers, and convince them that he is consistent yn the money question.

SUMMERING ON SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Mr Hayes and Mrs. Hayes will be the guests, during part of the summer, of Mrs. Dahlgren, at her antiquated, picturesque home on South Mountain. It is supposed the visit will be one of unusual interest to Mr. Hayes, as this was one of the battles in which he bore a part. Senator Conkling has been the guest of Mrs. Dahlgren for the past two weeks.

OFFICEHOLDERS CALLED UPON FOR THEIR POLITICAL DIVY.

Instead of canvassing the departments for election funds, the Secretary of the Republican Congress Committee caused a circular to be distributed among the clerks and others informing them, that, as the rules render difficult their absence during office hours, arrangement has been made with the Treasurer to be at a specified bank from four to five o'clock each afternoon to receive contributions. A number of clerks called on declined to contribute, on the ground they are not politicians.

BOSTON MORALS.

An Adventuress Locks Up a Lawyer in Her Room,

While She Goes to the Bank to Have His $1,000 Check Cashed.

BOSTON, July 11.—The sensation here is where one of Boston's most prominent and wealthy lawyers, Charles E. Allen, and a supposed notorious black-mailer in the person of a handsome female, are in the leading roles. Exposure in the case came about in a peculiar way.

It seems that some months ago Allen, who keeps an account at the National Security Bank here, had sixteen blank checks stolen from his check-book in his office, and since the cashier of the bank has been cautious as to whom he paid money on Allen's check, and has already stopped payment of six of the stolen ones.

This close scrutiny is still followed up, and the appearance of a lady at the bank this forenoon presenting a check for $1,000, drawn by Allen and signed by him, led the cashier to suspect something wrong and on being requested to indorse the check the lady had written on it the name "Louisa Sylvan," but said she

KITTANNING IN FLAMES.

Several of the Largest Business Houses Burnt Out.

List of Sufferers—Fire Under Control at Latest Reports.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANNING, PA., July 17—3:03 A. M.—A destructive fire occurred in Kittanning about half past one o'clock this morning. The fire broke out in a tin shop owned by Jas. McCullough. Owing to the delay in applying water the flames gained great headway, burning McCormick's hardward store building worth $20,000, stock $15,000; McCullough's tin store building worth $3,000, stock $8,000; Anderson's tin store, building, $1,500, stock, $4,000, (mostly saved); Meridith's office worth $1,000; McConnell & Campbell, store building worth $6 000; stock, $20,000 (partly saved.) Goult & Co.'s store building, worth $8,000; stock, $25,000 (partly saved.) McCullough building, worth $4,000, and J. E. Brown's residence, worth $4,000. The fire at 3: 3 A. M. is under control. B.

Shortly after two o'clock this morning the following dispatch was received at the Mayor's office:

KITTANNING, PA., July 17.

Mayor Pittsburgh:

Send Fire Department by special train. The town is on fire. Can't get water.

MAYOR MCKAIN.

As soon as possible the telegram was placed in the hands of Chief Evans, who, upon learning that there was no water hesitated, thinking it useless to send engines when there was no water to be had. To make sure before sending the engines he sent a dispatch to Kittanning asking what facilities there were for securing water when he received the following reply:

Chief Evans, Pittsburgh.—Water within five hundred feet of fire from river.

MAYOR MCKAIN.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch Chief Evans returned to his home deeming it useless to send engines.

POLITICAL POINTS.

No Nomination in the Twenty-first District Yet.

Senatorial and Legislative Matters —An Unusually Large Number of Candidates—Arrangements for Conventions.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Democratic conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district met again on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. The meeting on Thursday, it will be remembered, resulted in nothing further being accomplished than effecting an organization, as Mr. Boyle's conferees did not participate in the proceedings.

The meeting of the Return Judges of Westmoreland county, or rather the attempted meeting, for but twelve out of some fifty answered to their names, was a virtual endorsement of Dr. Lomison in the selection of his conferees, as we have already published.

The organization remained the same on Saturday as it had been made on Thursday, with the exception of an assistant secretary from the Fayette conferees. A. A. Stewart, of Westmoreland, President; J. H. H. Dorsey, of Greene, Secretary, and A. D. Boyd, of Fayette, was appointed Assistant Secretary, thus giving each county a representative in the organization.

THE BALLOTS.

On the three ballots had each candidate received the votes of his own conferees, viz:

Morgan R. Wise	3
A. G. Lomison	3
Charles E. Boyle	3

The Conference agreed to adjourn on Saturday to meet next Thursday at same place. Mr. Stewart of Westmoreland, proposed that they should meet at Greensburg the next time, and to this the conferees agreed but the Greene county people must come here by boat and cannot go across the country by rail, so the other two counties yielded their preferences for location and agreed to come in here.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The County Committee have authorized Dr. Langfitt to call the committee from that district to fix the time for the Convention.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In pursuance of announcement, quite a number of the members of the County Committee from this district met at the Democratic headquarters on Saturday evening, and authorized their Chairman, C. Magee, Esq., to call a full meeting of the members from that district at such time and place as he may hereafter designate, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Senator. The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

The friends of Daniel Kinzer, the well known Smithfield street leather dealer, talk of bringing that gentleman out for Assembly in the Second district.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR CANDIDATES.

The call for the Forty-second Senatorial in another column finishes the Democratic work for conventions. One hundred and twenty four candidates will tug at the heart strings and purse strings of the bewildered voter in Allegheny this fall, more than was ever known before. The full tick-ts of the Democrats, Republicans, Nationals and Temperance people consists of thirty-one men. Four times that is one hundred and twenty-four, quite a formidable array of people willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the public. From a Democratic stand point, the thirty-one good men and true, who are exceptions that assertion and who would really serve the people more than they would themselves, by accepting the offices to which they have been named are all on the Democratic ticket, but considerable difference of opinion exists on that question and not until the votes are counted can it be told which side has the numerical advantage. A tally paper of extraordinary size will be needed this fall. This makes no allowance for the Independent candidate, who appears to pop up occasionally.

Avoid Danger.

Don't put an enemy in your mouth to steal your teeth. Avoid deleterious dentrifrices. Rely on Sozodont. Nothing can be purer or more certain to prevent the teeth from becoming diseased. After each brushing they glitter like pearls, and the gums grow rosy red.

The strongest attachments are formed with Spalding's Glue.

A. B. Smith & Co.

Are among the leading dealers in agricultural implements. Not only are they the agents of the Smith Mower and Reaper, but also the Monitor Hay Rake, the Pit & Ralston Threshers and Separators with all agricultural impiements now in use with a variety of Fertilizers. The firm is also fully prepared to do all kinds of repairing, and after a practical experience of over thirty yeers feel justified in guaranteeing satisfactory work. The establishment of the firm is located at No 41 Federal street, Allegheny, which thus makes it easy of access to farmers. Prices are low.

A HUMAN MITRAILLEUSE.

Over 5,000 Balls Broken Against Time, with 40 Minutes to Spare.

[New York World of Sunday.]

Dr. W. F. Carver carried out his promised feat of breaking 5,500 glass balls with a rifle within the space of 500 minutes at Brooklyn Driving Park yesterday. The task was a great one, and opinion was very much divided, even among the Doctor's friends, as to his ability to accomplish it, but his remarkable skill with the rifle, and some good luck, with no small share of grit and endurance, carried the Westerner to the end, and, despite 722 misses from first to last, the total number of hits was made and a balance of forty-one and a half minutes remained to his credit. There was no physical exhaustion after the trial, although the marksman had endured a recoil of from fifty to sixty pounds at each shot, and had lifted a gun weighing ten pounds over six thousand times from elbow to shoulder. The only trouble which occurred, and which nearly cost him the match, was with his eyes, which, at a very early period of the shooting, became inflamed from the spurt of the products of the powder combustion. When the rifles had been cleaned in cold water, the trifling residuum was thrown out in the working of the shell extractor, and this spattering upon Dr. Carver's face mingled with the perspiration, and when rubbed into the eyes, soon produced smarting, until, before the end of the match, the pain became excruciating, and the eyes felt like "balls of fire," as Dr. Carver said, as he lay with wet bandages upon his forehead after the accomplishment of his work.

The firing opened at 11:01 A. M. Dr. Carver had on a white merino shirt, with loose collar; a great slouch hat gave him a gallant appearance. "Texas Jack," his bosom friend, stood by to assist in cleaning and loading the six Winchester rifles that lay upon a table close at hand. A tub of ice water was near by and with this the gun barrels were rinsed out and a part of the heat generated by the rapid charges was dissipated. Into the magazine of each rifle fourteen charges were inserted, and as these were exhausted a new rifle was seized and the fusillade continued. Colonel Fletcher acted as thrower, and, standing from 10 to 15 feet from the marksmen, cast the balls with a clock-like precision into the air and with an almost equal clock-like precision came down the petty showers of glass and the cloud of feathers as the globes were broken. Early in the match the sun's rays came down with terrific power, while later on followed a sharp rain shower, which was succeeded by more torrid weather. Through it all, however, the wiry doctor kept pegging on, mopping his eyes, but doing them more harm than good by rubbing the powder dust into them. There was no special attempt at great haste, no desire to make a record for speed, and the Doctor was at any time ready to stop and chat with a friend or acquaintance in the crowd of spectators who stood by watching with keen interest each move and twist of the human mitrailleuse before them. The first hundred shots were fired in five minutes and five seconds, whereupon Dr. Carver said to his thrower, "I guess we're shooting too fast," and taking six minutes twenty-five seconds for the second hundred, he missed only two, and closed his first five hundred, with only nineteen misses, in thirty-two minutes and twenty seconds. When a miss happened he would cry out, "Whoa Emma!" or make some other exclamation of impatience, but would go on without rest or intermission. The changes on six guns kept the barrels most intensely hot, so much so that the Doctor found his thick buckskin shooting gloves no unnecessary protection.

The irritation of Dr. Carver's eyes began to show before two hundred shots had taken effect, and to the end the congestion grew worse, despite borax water and other soothing washes. At times the Doctor would make double shots, repeating a shot when the first had failed to hit the falling object. The excellent character of the ammunition was shown in the fact that there was only one miss fire throughout the competition. Mr. Fred. Mather, the referee, kept up a monotonous round of "Broke," "Broke," as each ball fell into a vitreous shower; but as Dr. Carver's eyes bothered him greatly and added to the brief rests he was obliged to take, the lead gained in the beginning of the match was lost. Dr. Carver lost his patience, and once when the lever failed to work in closing the breach, he threw the rifle from him upon the ground, and, taking another, shot on. When the third thousand had been completed there was a lead of eleven minutes, and after a rest of thirty-two minutes came back to the firing point twenty-one minutes behind time, and shot it under no small degree of bodily suffering to the end, determined to carry himself through. In this he was encouraged by the applause of a large number of spectators, among whom were Colonel Julien P. Hill, formerly of the Berdan Sharpshooters; John M. Burke, known as "Arizona John;" Colonel B. E. Valentine, of the Second Division staff; A. J. Hennion, Orange Judd, T. C. Banks, Barnet Phillip, E. Furey, A. J. Nichols, Howard Jaffray and many railroad men, with a fair sprinkling of ladies. In the closing thousand the Doctor shot with surprising rapidity. At the end of the fifth thousand he was once more up to the schedule time of nine minutes five and five-elevenths seconds per 100, and in the closing 500 managed to get a lead of nearly ten minutes, and finished amid a great hubbub of cheering and congratulations, in the midst of which he was hurried off to his room in the hotel and every attention given in restoring his eye to a normal condition.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLES, as well as complaints of the throat, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is certainly a palliative and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests. For coughs or colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found. WSM

PARTIES in and about Petrolia, Butler county, are working up a colony for Texas. The membership fee is placed at ten dollars, and it has been decided to locate in Tarrant county, in the vicinity of Fort Worth, where it is proposed to take up about 90,000 acres of land.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out-doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer it they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. TTSW

The Secret.

The secret of the great successes in the treatment of every form of disease at the Electro Medical Institute, 25 Centre avenue, and the truly wonderful cures being effected there, which are fast creating for it a wide spread reputation, is this—the new and scientific use and application of Electricity, Galvanism, and Electro-Magnetism, *in connection* with the very best medical remedies known, prepared by the proprietors themselves for that purpose. Other institutes, cure establishments, and practitioners in general, either use medicines alone, or electricity alone, while with the proprietors of this Institute, Drs. Thomas, it is the use of the combined virtues *of both*, as a curative power, which is the secret of their successful practice, over all others, in the cure of every form of disease, both chronic and acute, incident to the old men, the young men, the old ladies, the young ladies, and the children. The poor are treated free every Saturday afternoon. Circulars of cures, &c., are mailed free to all applicants.

THE best way to win success is to deserve it. Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., in approving of the strict integrity and high sense of honor shown by the managers of The Louisiana State Lottery, say: "We venture to assert that it has rarely if ever happened in the case of any lottery drawn in this or any other country that such special pains and precautions have been taken in the preparations for and conduct of the drawings as we have adopted." For further information apply to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold opened at 100¾, Carrying rates 2 per cent. Borrowing rates 3 per cent. and flat. Bar silver 114¾ gold. Governments generally steady. Railroad bonds strong. State securities dull. Stocks for the greater portion of the day were irregular but in the main weak with the greatest decline in St Paul shares. Just before the close there was a recovery og ¼@¾ per cent., the market closing firm.

Transactions aggregated 00,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 26,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 do. preferred, 11,000 Lackawana, 2,000 New Tersey Central, 14,000 Western Union and 2,400 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closes easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts, $351,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $184,000. Clearings, $13,000,000. Sterling steady; 483 for 60 days; 486 for sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65.....	102½
5-20s,'67.....	106	2 20s,'68.....	108
New 5s.....	107¼	New 4½s....	104½
New 4 per cts.	100½	10-40s, coups.	109½
10-40s.....	109¾	Currency 6s...	120¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	35½	Tennessee new	35½
Virginia, new.	20	Virginia, old..	20
Missouri 6s...	104½		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	90¾	C. C. C. & I..	25¼
Quicksilver....	13¼	N. J. Central...	91¼
Do preferred.	33	Rock Island....	114¾
Pacific Mail...	17½	St. Paul.....	59⅝
Mariposa.....	¾	Do preferred.	82¼
Do preferred.	¾	Wabash.....	13⅝
Adams Ex.....	104½	Ft. Wayne....	94½
Fargo Ex.....	91¾	Terre Haute....	1
American Ex..	47½	Do preferred.	3
U. S. Ex.....	47¾	O. & M.....	7⅝
N. Y. Central...	109¼	C. & A.....	86⅝
Erie.....	15⅞	Do preferred.	103
Do preferred.	31¾	Del. & Lack..	99⅞
Harlem.....	139	A. & P. T. Co..	27¾
Mich. Central..	67¼	Mo. Pacific	1
Panama	124	B. & Q.....	12
Union Pacific..	63½	H. & St. Joe...	11½
Lake Shore....	62½	Central Pacific.	105¾
Illinois Central	86	Union.....	105⅞
Pittsburgh	82¾	Land Grants....	8
N. W. C.....	50¾	Sinking Fund.	104½
Do preferred.	77¾		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 17.—Consols 95 9-16; Illinois Central 88; Pennsylvania Central 34½; Reading 20½; 5-20s '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 111¼; new 5s, 106½; 4½s, 106½; Erie, 16½; preferred, 32½.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes 114f 97½c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, July 17.—Refined petroleum 25¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—Cotton firmer at 6⅝@6 7-16d; sales 12,000 bales; American 3,700 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. California white wheat average, 10s (@10s 3d; red western spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Corn—new western mixed, 23s 6d@22s 9d. Canadian peas, 34s 9d. Linseed oil, 28s@28s 6d. Turpentine, 24s. Fine American cheese, 45s. Pork, 49s. American lard, 36s 3d.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 17, 1878.

The hot weather continues to affect business, and there was very little animation, with but few exceptions in any line of business. Prices have changed in a very few instances.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line there are no changes to report. Apples, butter and eggs continue weak with no prospect of an immediate improvement. Potatoes rule low with a tendency to still lower prices.

APPLES—Choice $1 10@1 50; common, 75@$1 00.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 80@1 90; medium, $1 50@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice, 11@12c; choice solid, 8@9c; medium grades, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@4 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 8@9c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass cans, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c

POTATOES—New, per bbl, $2 00@2 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Transactions continue very light and there is nothing doing of consequence, except in oats, which is moderately active. Flour remains fair, with the same prices that have ruled for some time.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 07@1 10; choice amber and white $1 08@1 10; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 05@1 08; medium do $1 00@1 05.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 44@45c; high mixed, 41@43c; ear, prime yellow, 49@51c; mixed, 45@48c.

Oats—Prime white 29@30c; mixed 27@28c.

Rye—No. 1, 58@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 5 0@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $9@10 00; No. 2 do, $7 00@8 50; No. 3 or medium, $6 50@7 50; prime upland prarie, $8 00@10 00; No. 2, $6 50@8 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white chic., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery business is satisfactory, considering the warm spell, and especially is this true of coffees and sugars. Provisions fair.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @ c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18½@c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17½@c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A..	@ 9½c
Java	25½@27½c	Off. A.....	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C.....	8¾@ 9 c
Rio in papr's	18 @20½c	Ref Yellows.	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17 @20 c	Molasses do..	7 @ 7½c
Java in pap'r	27 @30 c	Out loaf.....	@10¼c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed.....	@10¼c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Granulated ..	@10 c
Gunpowder	35c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30c@ 50	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 80	Prime	43@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	35 @ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	8 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$3 00
1 rime	7½c	A. S. Star, ₱ box	6 66
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Gloss	6¼@8 c	Gold do	4
Corn starch	7½@8¾c	Extra olive do	3
Spices (whole).		Do N. Y. city	9 c
Cloves	45@ c	German mottled do	6½c
Allspice	18@20 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Cassia	27@31 c	Soda.	
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Bi-carb in kgs	3½@4 c
Pepper	15@18 c	Do assted pa's	5½c
Syrups.		Do ass'ted ¼ p'rs	6 c
Choice maple fix'd	48c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Prime "	47c	Candles.	
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Star, full weight	13 c
		Stearine	10¼@11c
		Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb	10¾@11¾c	Lard, p. l. in t'cns ₱ lb	7½c
Shoulders	6.6¾@	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8
Bre'kf'st bcn	8¾@	Do, refi'nd in t'cns	8
Dried beef, do	14 @16	" " ½ bbls	8½
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 00	" " bk'ts	9
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6¼	Do. in 2-lb tea pails	10¾
S. short r sides, do.	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do.	10
S. clear sides, do	7	" in 3-lb pails	10
Mess pork	10 75	" 5-lb "	9¾
		" 4-lb "	9½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 2 7@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $2 00, new; tomatoes do $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb. 6@8c; do quarters, 3@3¼c; do, common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, @8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3; lake herring $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valentias, 8¾c ₱ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@17c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $8 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@64c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 54@55c; No. 2, 49@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 54@56c for white winter; 52@54c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 56c for raw and 60c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 30@40c; West Virginia oil, 25@30c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 17, 1878.

Crude was somewhat firmer to-day and prices were strong, but the improvement is very slow and doubts are expressed as to its duration.

CRUDE.

United 99@99¼c; shipment $1 19@1 21.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10¾@10¾c; New York, 10¾c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

DISPATCHES.

By Associated Press.

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—Market opened firm at 97½c bid.

PARKERS, July 17.—Market firm at $1 00¾ bid.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market at $1 00¾ bid strictly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 17 —Cotton firm at 11 9-16c. Flour—receipts, 6,500 barrels; market in fair demand and a shade firmer; No. 2 $2 50@3 15; superfine western and State $3 50@3 90; common to good western and State $4 00@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; common to choice white wheat western extra $5 80@6 50; fancy $6 65@7 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; Minnesota patent process good to prime $6 00@7 25; choice to double extra $7 25@8 00. Rye flour steady at $2 75@3 20. Corn meal firmer at $2 10. Wheat in fair demand: receipts, 71,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 03; Sheboygan $1 07¼; ungraded winter red 95@1 12; No. 2 do $1 08@1 11; ungraded white $1 08@1 20; No. 3 $1 07; No. 2 $1 14; No 1 $1 20@1 21; white State $1 24@1 28. Rye firm; No. 5 western 61c; State 66c. Barley and Malt nominal. Corn moderately active and higher; scarce; receipts, 44,000 bushels; ungraded 44@48c; steamer 47½@48c; No. 2 47¼@48¾c; No. 2 Chicago 46¾c. Oats heavy; receipts, 7,500 bushels; No. 2 32¾@33¾c; white 34½c; No. 1 34c; western mixed 31@34c; white western 31@37½c; mixed State 31@34c; white 33½@36½c. Hay steady; shipping 45@55c per cwt. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 7@10c; yearling 2@3c; State 7@12c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining 7 3-16@7¾c, refined steady, with fair trade. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 10¾c; cases 10¾@14½c; naphtha 7c; crude 6½c. Tallow firm at 6½@6 15-16. Rosin dull at $1 42½@1 47½. Turpentine steady at 28c. Eggs steady; western 12@13c. Coal quiet and steady. Pork quiet and firm; mess $10 35@11 00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats—Middles firm at $6 00; city $6 25. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam $4 25. Butter firm; western 6@20c. Cheese steady at 6½@7½c. Whisky nominal at $1 07@1 08. Hides firm. Leather steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light mipdles and heavy weights, 20@21c; California, 20@21c; common, 19½@21c. Wool firm; domestic fleece, 28@44c; pulled, 18@37c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas, 12@27c. Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot lake $10 00. Pig iron dull and unchanged; Scotch $22 00@24 00. American $15 00@17 00; refined English and American bar $16 50@18 00; Russia sheet 10½@11c. Nails—Cut, $2 30@2 40; clinch, 4¼@5¼c.

Chicago—JULY 17.—Flour nominally unchanged; spring X $4 25@4 90; western X $5 25@5 25; Minnesota X $5 5.@6 00; patents $5 00@8 50; superfine $2 25@3 75; winter X $5 00@6 00. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 96c cash and July; 85½c August; 83c September; sales at 82@83¾c September; No. 3 87¾c. Corn active, firm and higher; 39c cash; 38¾c July; 38¼c August; 38¾c September; rejected 36c, Oats steady and firm; at 24¼c cash; 22½c August; 22½c September. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley strong and higher at 52½c. Pork dull, weak and lower; $9 35 cash; $9 35@9 37½ August; $9 47½@9 50 September. Lard quiet and weak at $6 95 cash; $6 95@6 97½ August. $7 05 September. Bulk-meats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 4¾c, 5¾c, 6c. Whisky $1 06. Freights—corn to Buffalo 1½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 211,000 bushels; oats, 84,000 bushels; rye, 1,600 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 12,600 bushels; corn, 204,000 bushels; oats, 56,000 bushels; rye, 1,300 bushels; barley, 1,100 bushels.

Cincinnati—JULY 17.—Cotton quiet and firm at 11¼c. Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; family $4 25@5 75. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; new 88@94c. Corn steady at 40@42c. Oats in good demand at full prices; sales at 27@30c. Rye dull at 55@56c. Barley scarce; fall 47@50c. Pork quiet but firm at $10 09@10 25. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam, $7 25; current make $6 95; kettle $7 25@7 50. Bulk-meats strong and higher; shoulders $5 25; short rib, $5 92½; cash $5 10@6 25; buyer August short clear $6 25. Bacon strong and higher; sales at $5 75@6 37½@6 50@6 75. Whisky dull and lower; sales at $1 04. Butter steadp and unchanged; choice qualities western reserve 11@12c; choice Central Ohio 8@9c; fancy creamery 20c. Linseed oil steady at 51@53c Hogs quiet and firm. common $3 90@4 25; light $4 30@4 50; packing $4 40@4 60; butchers' $4 60@4 75; receipts 1,555 head; shipments 370 head.

Philadelphia—JULY 17.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@4 00; State fancy $5 00@5 50; Minnesota family $4 50@5 50; patent and high grades $6 00@7 25. Cornmeal $2 50. Wheat—red $1 00; amber 98c@$1 00; white old $1 13. Oats stronger; State and white western 33@34c; western mixed 31@32c. Rye 52@53c. Corn stronger; yellow 49@50cr mixed 45½c. Provisions steady at $10 00@10 50. Beef hams $21 00@22 50. India mess b ef $17 00; smoked shoulders $6 00@5 50; salt $5 00@5 25; hams $11 00@12 50; pickled $9 75@10 25; green $7 00@8 00. Lard steady; loose packers $6 75@7 00; city kettle $7 50@7 75. Butter quiet; creamery 16@19c; New York State and Bradford county extra 14@16c; Western reserve 10@12c. Eggs a shade firmer, State 12c; Western choice 10c. Cheese firm; State fancy 7½@8c; western choice 6¾@7c. Petroleum nominal; refined 10¾c; crude 8¼c. Whisky unchanged; western $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 barrels; wheat, 4,800 bushels; corn, 3,500 bushels; oats 11,000 bushels; rye, none.

New Orleans—JULY 17.—Cotton strong; sales of 1,100 bales; ordinary 9¾c; good 9¾c; low middling 10¾c; middling 11c; good do, 11¾c; receipts net 103 bales; gross 103 bales; exports coastwise 2,104 bales; stock 19,572 bales. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $3 00; XX, $3 50; XXX, $3 75@5 00; high grades $5 25@5 75. Hay dull; prime quoted at $13 00; choice, $14 00. Pork dull at $10 37½. Bacon higher; shoulders nominally 5¾c; clear rib 7c; clear 7¼c. Whisky steady; rectified quoted at $1 07@1 08. Coffee—nothing doing owing to the scarcity of supply. Sugar firmer; good common 7¼c; prime 8¼c; yellow clarified 9@9¼c. Molasses quiet and firm; common 22c; fair 25@28c. Rice dull and unchanged; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6¾@7½c. Bran quiet at 60c. Gold at 100¼@100¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling 4 8 @487¼.

St. Louis—JULY 17.—Wheat opened stiff and a shade better; No. 3 red fall 8 ¼@88c cash; 82@82¾c August; 82@82¾c September; No. 3 do 85¼@88c cash; 85¼@86¼c July; No. 4 do 77¼@80c. Corn higher; No. 2 35¾@35¼c cash; 36@36¼c August; 37¼c September. Oats quiet but steady; 26½c cash; 24¼@24¾c July. Rye—no demand. Whisky firmer at $1 06. Pork quiet and firm; jobbing at $9 65@9 75. Lard nominally unchanged at $6 85@6 90. Bulkmeats firm but slow for small lots; shoulders 5c; summer cribs 5¾c. Bacon quiet at 5½, 5¾, 6¾, 6½, 6¾@8¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,200 barrels; wheat, 77,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye none; barley none. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Toledo—JULY 17.—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan $1 10; amber Michigan spot $1 05; seller July 98c; seller August 93c; No. 2 amber Michigan 92c; No. 2 red winter spot $1 04; do. new 98c; seller July 95c; seller August 91¾c; No. 3 new red 93c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 98c; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 01. Corn steady; high mixed 40½c; No. 2 spot 40¾c; seller August held at 40c; No. 2 white 42½c; rejected 39¼c; damaged 32¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 and seller August 22c; white 29c; Michigan 27. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats none. In store—Wheat, 66,000 bushels; corn, 177,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—JULY 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 06; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04; No. 2 $1 03; July $1 03; August 89¼c; September 85½c; No. 3, 85@88c. Corn higher; No. 2 38½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 24½c. Barley strong; No 2 spring nominally 68@76c; August 71@73c; September 85c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 1, 50c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $9 50 cash July. Lard—prime steam $7 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 1